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1904

The CHAUTAUQUAN



*A Magazine of
Things Worth While*

AMALGAMATION and ASSIMILATION

OF IMMIGRANTS * READING JOUR-
NEY IN CUBA * THE SCULPTURE
OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPO-
SITION * ASTORIA * THE RETURN
TO NATURE * THE HUMANIZING
TENDENCY OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCA-
TION * ON LEARNING TO SEE *
NATURE STUDY * SURVEY OF CIVIC
BETTERMENT * * * * *

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

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Contents for May, 1904.

Cover Design.

St. Louis	Frontispiece
Highways and Byways	205-216
The Course of the Far-Eastern War. The Political Situation in England. Naval Competition: Where Will It End? The Latest Anti-Monopoly Decision. Education and the Negro. Steps Toward Equal Taxation. Mormonism and the Senate. The Political Progress of Woman. What the Photographers Say. Portraits of the late Sir Edwin Arnold, Arthur M. Beaupre, W. W. Russell, John Barrett, the late Count von Waldersee, and Cartoons.	
Racial Composition of the American People	John R. Commons 217
Amalgamation and Assimilation. Illustrated.	
Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States	Capt. Matthew Hanna 228
Cuba. Illustrated.	
American Sculptors and Their Art	Edwina Spencer 242
The Sculpture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Illustrated.	
Stories of American Promotion and Daring	Archer Butler Hulbert 251
Astoria.	
Modern American Idealists	256
John Muir. With Portrait.	
The Civic Renaissance	Charles Zueblin 257
The Return of Nature. Illustrated.	
The Arts and Crafts in American Education	Jane Addams 266
The Humanizing Tendency of Industrial Education. Illustrated.	
Nature Study	Anna Botsford Comstock 273
Ants and Their Herds—The Onion. Illustrated.	
On Learning to See	Herbert W. Horwill 276
Survey of Civic Betterment	279
Libraries at Playgrounds. School Garden Report. Fruit Trees for Ornamental Purposes. Progress of Civil Service Reform. Sweat-shop Conditions. A Model Factory. A Class in Lace Making. The Model Street and Civic Week at the St. Louis Exposition. Improvement Propaganda. Rural Federation. From the Field. Civic Progress Programs: The Return to Nature.	
News Summary and Current Events Programs	285
C. L. S. C. Round Table	287
To the Class of 1904. Library Achievements of Chautauqua Circles. The Course for 1904-5. Some Purpose Novels. To the "Freshman" Class. Important Announcement to the 1904 Class. Children's Reading. Notes. Supplementary Books for the "Social Progress Year." Outline of Required Reading for June. Suggestive Programs for Local Circles. The Travel Club. Answers to Search Questions on April Readings. How Chautauqua Circles Have Promoted Public Libraries. Illustrated.	
Talk About Books	298
Chautauqua Spare Minute Course	302

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ST. LOUIS

Surmounting apotheosis of St. Louis, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. By Charles H. Niehaus.

See page 242.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXXIX

MAY, 1904

No. 3

Highway & Byway



CONSIDERING the sensational features which marked the opening of the Russo-Japanese War, and the extravagant promises which were made in behalf of Japan by her ardent partisans, the course of the campaign since the audacious and successful attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has been singularly uneventful, not to say disappointing. There has been little to report, and even that little the military censors have effectually prevented from reaching the public. The newspapers have published no "war news" of importance, and fabrication, speculation and conjecture have done duty in place of authentic intelligence. The numerous correspondents and "experts" have been deprived of their occupations, and, not unnaturally, the average bystander has lost much of his interest in the great conflict.

But, aside from the failure of either of the belligerents to satisfy the desire for novelty and thrilling reading, it cannot be said that the situation at the theater of the war presents any elements of surprise. The sober-minded observers knew that the first naval engagements, though they gave Japan a very decided advantage, settled nothing and "proved" nothing, except, possibly, the fact that Russia had not expected a rupture and had not taken the most ordinary precautions against a sudden assault. There were those who thought that the "collapse of Russia" on the sea meant the speedy termination of the war in favor of her dashing and gallant enemy. But there was no "collapse," as all now realize and admit, and the war has hardly begun.

What are the facts as to the relative positions of the belligerents at this writing?

Russia has one squadron at Port Arthur

and another at the northern base, Vladivostok. The damaged ships seem to have been repaired, at any rate, they are not absolutely useless. Japan's naval hero, Admiral Togo, has bombarded Port Arthur three or four times—for the purpose, it is presumed, of "worrying" the Russians and preventing them from interfering with the Japanese operations in Korea and, perhaps, elsewhere. The bombardment has not seriously damaged the fortifications, and it is not positively known whether any of the Russian ships have been crippled in any of these attacks. Two efforts to block the harbor and thus imprison the Russian vessels within it have failed, owing to the vigilance of the garrison in the port and the coöperation with it of the torpedo boats and the destroyers.

Japan has also bombarded Vladivostok, but the Russian squadron at that port did not offer battle to the enemy, and the engagement had no consequences of any sort. Little is known of Russian strategy and intentions, but it is supposed that the two squadrons will try to effect a junction. It is now the opinion of the military authorities that the main naval actions of the war are still to be fought. Meantime the morale of the Russian defenders of Port Arthur distinctly improved after the arrival of Admiral Makaroff on the scene. It should be added that Russian officers and writers talk about sending reinforcements to the squadron at Port Arthur from home ports. These, however, cannot be available for several months, and in the interval much may happen to change the plans of Russia, or Japan, or both.

[As we go to press news comes of an engagement off Port Arthur not yet concluded, but reports record the sinking of

the Russian battleship *Petrovavlovsk*, Admiral Makaroff's flagship, with nearly all on board. Admiral Makaroff went down with his ship and crew of about 700 men. Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the Tzar, second in line to the throne, escaped with wounds; only about forty others were saved. Later accounts must determine the true history of this important battle.]

Turning to land operations, all that the censored and brief dispatches have told us, on Japan's side, is that the landing of troops by transports on Korean soil has gone on, steadily and regularly, ever since the beginning of the campaign. The strength of Japan's mobilized army is estimated by impartial military experts at 500,000 men, but there is no information as to the proportion already transported to Korea. The Japanese army is probably at Ping-Yang and Anju (readers should follow the map very carefully), for what is believed to be its advance guard recently fought a detachment of the Russian army, in force on the Yalu, at Chong-ju, a place only forty miles from Wiju, which the Russians occupied some weeks ago.

The Japanese, it is believed, will advance toward the Yalu River and cross it, if possible, for the purpose of attacking the enemy in Manchuria. Another invasion of this province may take place at or near New-Chwang, the "neutral" Manchurian port which Russia, by proclaiming martial law over it, has closed to the powers. Though nominally Chinese territory, New-Chwang is not within the scope of the Hay note regarding the neutralization of China and the preservation of her administrative entity. Russia is free to close and defend it, and Japan to attack and occupy it.

Concerning Russia's plan of campaign as little is known as in the case of Japan. It is admitted that her position all along the line—from Vladivostok to Port Arthur, and on the Yalu—is stronger today than it was at the commencement of the hostilities. The transportation of troops to Manchuria has continued without a hitch, the early stories about the congestion and confusion and

demoralization at the Baikal stations having been destitute of foundation. As to the present strength of the Russian field army in Manchuria, estimates vary; some saying 120,000 would be an excessive figure, others holding that, with the reinforcements that have reached the scene of action since February 8, Russia's field army must be at least 150,000 strong. At all events, the St. Petersburg authorities hope to have 400,000 men in the field by the end of the summer. Should, however, the railway be destroyed and the communication between Harbin and Port Arthur suspended, new terms will appear in the rather intricate problem.

The preparations of the belligerents foreshadow a war of several years' duration, yet it is not improbable that after half a dozen engagements on land both powers may welcome mediation and compromise on some such basis as "Korea to be within Japan's exclusive sphere of influence and Manchuria to remain under Russian control." Informed opinion inclines toward this solution as the only reasonable one in the long run. King Edward is working for peace, though exactly in what way no one has definitely indicated. The danger of the war extending and involving either China or any European nation now neutral is, by common consent, almost entirely eliminated. Strict neutrality has been maintained, and even private and press comment is more sober, more impartial, more judicial, than at the outset.

The Political Situation in England

Fiscal change and Chinese labor in the Transvaal have been the leading questions before the British parliament. Contrary to some forecasts which were noted in these pages at the time they were ventured, the Balfour ministry is still in power and the long-expected appeal to the country has not yet been made. The government's majorities have steadily declined, by reason of defects in by-elections as well as on account of internal differences over the tariff issue. A majority of fifty or sixty is considered

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE WAR



Miami, Mo., March 6.—[Special].—Capt. James Popgood of this city today gave out an announcement that the Russo-Japanese war would be over by July 1. He refused to give an explanation as to where he got his information and is believed to be withholding it for strategic reasons. Capt. Popgood is a military expert of considerable eminence and won international fame for his work in helping settle the strike in the Miami sawmills in 1885.



Sycamore, Ill., March 6.—[Special].—Uncle Bill Rusk of this city today predicted that the Russians would be victorious in the present war with the Japanese. Mr. Rusk thoroughly understands the character of the Asiatics, having once employed a Chinaman to help in his store. Mr. Rusk also says that his experience leads him to believe that the Japanese cannot stand the heavy work of campaigning if they are anything like the Chinaman that he employed.



Burnside, Wis., March 6.—[Special].—Col. Jefferson Buskirk of this city today has private information regarding the much talked of war. He says that Admiral Togo defeated the Vladivostok fleet on March 2, sinking three ships and capturing the fourth. Togo then returned and bombarded Vladivostok. Col. Buskirk's remarks have caused much excitement here, as he has had much experience in warfare, being stationed in Florida during the Spanish-American war.



Fairweather, Ind., March 6.—[Special].—Claude Parks, a student in the Fairweather Business college, has gotten up a college yell in honor of Admiral Togo. We are able to send a verbatim report of the yell which is as follows: "To-go! To-go! To-go-go! Go it, To-go it To-go it To-go!" The yell has been frequently given here during the last week and Mr. Parks has received many encomiums for his consummate ingenuity in devising it.



Poplar Hill, Ia., March 6.—[Special].—Asa Tuttle, a resident of this city and a hero of the Spanish-American war, last evening announced his intention of organizing a company of Rough Riders to help Japan in the present war. He says that with a hundred determined men, well mounted, he would be able to ride from one end of Russia to the other. Mr. Tuttle was in the hospital corps during the Spanish war and is well known in the military circles of Poplar Hill.



Lucile, Neb., March 6.—[Special].—Miss Mabelle Talbert of this city has made a remarkable prediction regarding the Russo-Japanese war. She claims having seen a vision in which the Japanese were driven from Corea by the Russians. The mikado's forces were driven into the sea, where all were drowned. Miss Talbert's vision has caused much excitement, as it may be remembered that she predicted the Baltimore fire and the recent thaw.

—Chicago Tribune.

quite reassuring, though originally the government commanded one of about one hundred and fifty. In some divisions it fell below the "point of safety," but the occasions were not important. Once the government was caught napping by the Irish Nationalists and actually defeated, but no question of confidence having been raised, it was unnecessary for the ministry to resign.

That, however, it is steadily losing ground and prestige, and that a general election cannot long be delayed, is the general opinion in the political circles of London. The drift is still strongly Liberal, as is indicated by the fact that the by-elections that have been held since the beginning of the year have yielded the Opposition a gain of several seats. There is little doubt that the next government will be Liberal, in spite of Mr. Chamberlain's assault on the system of free imports and his propaganda of preferential tariffs as a means of cementing and strengthening the empire.

This propaganda, however, has lost some of its momentum and interest. A so-called "imperial commission," called into being by Mr. Chamberlain, is investigating the industries of the United Kingdom with a view to determining their needs and condition, while in parliament fiscal matters have furnished material for two or three spirited debates. The popular excitement over this question has meantime subsided to such a degree that education, army reform, the Far-Eastern war with its possibilities in the direction of European intervention, and South African politics have severally received their due share of public attention.

One thing has been rendered perfectly clear, Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Balfour are as far apart now as they were at the critical moment when the former statesman retired from the colonial office. Mr. Balfour adheres to the modest program of retaliatory tariffs and accepts neither general protection nor preferences to the colonies involving taxation of food or raw materials (and without such taxation preference is impossible, since Canada and Australasia export nothing but

foodstuffs and raw materials). So far as he and his followers are concerned, protection is not to be offered as a practical issue at the next election. On the other hand, the partisans of Mr. Chamberlain are determined to place the issue of free trade *vs.* protection clearly, squarely and unmistakably before the voters. They believe that the Balfour compromise will be completely ignored by the electorate.

A prominent issue in the campaign will be the ordinance passed by the legislative council of the Transvaal colony and sanctioned by the colonial office, known as the Chinese labor ordinance and denounced by its opponents as the "yellow slavery ordinance." It authorizes the importation of Chinese coolies into the Transvaal for a period of six years, prescribing such regulations and terms for this species of labor as completely deprive it of freedom.

For months the mine owners have agitated the question of Chinese labor. White men are scarce, and they demand high wages and



THE FAT BOY OF WESTMINSTER

The Right Hon. Arthur Balfour: "I say! If you go on shrinking like this we'll have to cut short your engagement."

—London Punch.

short hours. Besides, they become citizens and voters of the colony and claim a voice in its government. The native laborers are cheaper and more tractable, but it is alleged that they are averse to work underground and that the mining interests have suffered severely in consequence of this insufficiency of labor. Ruin and bankruptcy are supposed to confront the colony, and Chinese labor alone can save it. It is hardly necessary to say that these assertions are vigorously contradicted and denied by many. A commission inquired into the subject and disagreed. Cape Colony has protested against the use of Asiatic labor in the neighboring colony, and the Transvaal Boers are naturally dissatisfied and resentful. In England the Liberals and not a few of the Unionists who supported the war in the name of liberty and equal rights are accusing the government of having surrendered to the Rand magnates and violated all the professions with which the war was entered upon and waged.

The Chinese are to not to be permitted to acquire land in the colony or to engage in any other occupation or industry than mining. They are to be under rigid control, and at the end of the term named in the contract (three years, the owners of the mines having the privilege of renewal of the contract for three years additional), they are to be deported and returned to China. During their service they must never leave the mines or the quarters assigned to them without a permit, and this permit, if granted, must not be for more than forty-eight hours.

These are some of the provisions of the ordinance which the Liberals and many Unionists call the "yellow slavery ordinance" and against the approval of which by the crown not only the Boer leaders but also the premiers of Australia and New Zealand have protested.

Naval Competition: Where Will It End?

Since the increase of our regular army in consequence of the acquisition of, and the conflict in the Philippine Islands, there has been no demand from any quarter for

further enlargement of the army. On the other hand, "naval expansion" is now one of the leading articles of the political creed. The appropriations for new battleships of all kinds are continually growing heavier, and what was regarded as the goal a few years ago is now viewed as a mere halting-place. The new possessions and the American trade interests in the Orient are held to impose the necessity of a navy at least as big and powerful as that of France. Some Democrats in congress are opposing this program, but the party as a whole is unwilling to assume an attitude of opposition.

This year's naval appropriation bill provides for the expenditure of nearly \$97,000,000. The amount for new construction, armor and armament is about \$32,000,000. Since 1890 the naval expenditures have aggregated \$644,523,789. To complete vessels already authorized by law will require \$51,000,000, and the increase provided for by this year's legislation \$30,000,000 more. The statement was made in the senate that during the next seven or eight years the annual appropriation for the naval service will not fall below this year's total. It is interesting to note that twenty years ago the naval bill carried only \$15,000,000.

Owing to these expenditures the United States will soon be third in the world's navies, though at this moment it is fifth. When all the warships now building are completed, the order will be as follows:

Great Britain's tonnage.....	1,867,250
France	755,757
United States.....	616,275
Germany.....	505,619
Italy.....	329,257



THE LATE SIR
EDWIN ARNOLD
British Author.

Our naval officers have steadily urged that our naval force must exceed that of Germany, their reason being that of all powers that are at all formidable Germany is the one that is most likely to attack us, or to challenge the Monroe Doctrine in South America. The critics of the present program are not sure that congress will stop when that point shall have been reached or passed. The next formula, they apprehend, will be "A navy equal to that of France," if not of Great Britain.

Meantime Great Britain is appropriating this year for new construction the unprecedented sum of \$58,000,000. The naval expenditure for this year will reach \$200,000,000. Great Britain has adopted what is called the "two-power standard"—that is, her normal strength is kept equal to the combined strength of two of the powers that are likely to attack her; but as more than two powers may conceivably be arrayed against her, some of her politicians want a margin over and above the standard requirements.

In view of these tendencies it has been suggested in the house of commons that the British government, in the interest of peace and economy, should approach the other naval powers with a view to a joint reduction of appropriations and the adjustment of relative naval strength on some permanent basis. Sooner or later the governments will be forced to come to some such understanding, for this competition can not go on forever, there being a limit to taxation. The Far-Eastern war, however, will cause naval expansion rather than reduction in the immediate future. The danger of complications arising in connection with the settlement of the Russo-Chinese and Russo-Japanese questions, not to mention Korea, is realized by every foreign office in Europe.

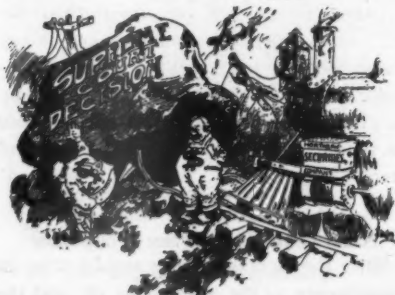


The Latest Anti-Monopoly Decision

It cannot be said that the decision of the United States supreme court in the so-called merger case came as a surprise to the cor-

porations or the legal profession. The circuit court in declaring the Northern Securities Company to be an illegal combination, had merely followed and applied the doctrines laid down by the highest court of the nation in the first great railroad cases (known as the Trans-Missouri Association and Eastern Joint Traffic cases), and a reversal of that judgment would generally have been regarded as a reversal of the views of the supreme court itself. Nevertheless, the merger suit involved certain novel and peculiar questions, and their gravity and importance are indicated by the fact that four of the justices dissented very strongly from the conclusion of the majority.

The facts of the case may be stated very briefly. The Northern Securities Company was organized in 1901 under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$400,000,000, for the purpose of keeping under the same control the shares of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroad companies after they had jointly acquired the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The organization of this "holding" company was the outcome of a bitter contest for the control of the Burlington, and it was claimed that the sole purpose of the incorporators of the merger was to safeguard the properties, prevent raids on their stock and disturb the normal conditions of the railroad industry in the territory affected. On the other hand, the public believed that the object was to combine competing roads and do away with rivalries leading to rate reduc-



Engineer Hill to Fireman Morgan: "Well, Pierp., I guess we'd better back up and lay a track around it!"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer

tions and the ordinary effects of keen competition. The systems "merged," it should be remembered, were the only trans-continental lines extending across the northern tier of states from the Pacific Ocean to the Great Lakes.

At once the question arose whether the merger was a legal arrangement or one within the scope of the prohibitions of the national anti-trust act as construed by the courts. President Roosevelt, shortly after his accession, directed the attorney-general to institute proceedings against the merger under the act specified and thus ascertain its status in a legal sense. The defendants contended that they had not, in fact, restrained competition in interstate or foreign commerce and had no intention of doing so, and, further, that the anti-trust law did not apply to transactions involving the sale or transfer of shares of railway stock and the voting of such stock by its owners or by their trustees. On behalf of the government, on the other hand, it was asserted that the holding company was a mere device intended to substitute common ownership and control of competing railroads for separate ownership and control, and that the trust law was broad enough to cover this indirect form of restraint of competition. The fact that no injury had actually resulted to the public, that rates had not been raised or facilities restricted, was declared to be immaterial, since the law aimed at *prevention* as well as at abolition of monopoly.

The government was sustained in all its contentions by the court below, and the affirmance of that judgment by the supreme court is equally sweeping. Says Justice Harlan in the opinion of the court:

The stockholders of these two competing companies disappeared, as such, for the moment, but immediately reappeared as stockholders of the holding company, which was thereafter to guard the interests of both sets of stockholders as a unit, and to manage or cause to be managed, both lines of railroad as if held in one ownership. Necessarily, by this combination or arrangement the holding company in the fullest

sense dominates the situation in the interest of those who were stockholders of the constituent companies—as much so, for every practical purpose, as if it had been itself a railroad corporation which had built, owned and operated both lines for the exclusive benefit of its stockholders. Necessarily, also, the constituent companies ~~ceased~~, under such a combination, to be in active competition for trade and commerce along their respective lines, and have become practically one powerful consolidated corporation, by the name of a holding corporation, the principal, if not sole, object for the formation of which was to carry out the purpose of the original combination, under which competition between the constituent companies would cease.

No scheme or device could more certainly come within the words of the act, "combination in the form of a trust or otherwise . . . in restraint of commerce among the states or with foreign nations," or could more effectively and certainly suppress free competition between the constituent companies.

This combination is, within the meaning of the act, a trust; but if not, it is a combination in restraint of interstate and international commerce, and that is enough to bring it under the condemnation of the act. The mere existence of such combination, and the power acquired by the holding company as trustee for the combination, constitute a menace to, and a restraint upon, that freedom of commerce which congress intended to recognize and protect, and which the public is entitled to have protected.

But was the restraint of competition serious, unreasonable and likely to become oppressive or was it slight, reasonable and partial? From the view point of Justice Harlan and the three justices who concur in his opinion this question is irrelevant, as the law does not distinguish between reasonable and unreasonable restraints. Justice Brewer, however, who concurs in the judgment without fully indorsing the reasoning of the Harlan opinion, affirms in a separate opinion that the Northern Securities Company was undoubtedly an unreasonable combination in restraint of competition. Had it appeared otherwise to him, he intimates, he would have dissented from the decision. In his judgment the trust law

should have been interpreted as prohibiting not all, but only *certain*, restraints of trade, such, namely, as actually threaten the public welfare. Lawyers and thoughtful



lay writers attach much significance to Justice Brewer's dictum. They believe that it fore-shadows a radical modification of the courts' construction of the trust act.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Peckham, White and Holmes dissented from the decision on several grounds. The last named judge says that a remote result of the exercise of an ordinary

incident of property and personal freedom is not enough to make that exercise unlawful. In other words, the law cannot, and did not intend to, prevent men from buying stock of two or more competing railroads and from so using or voting stock in such a way as to affect or diminish competition. Justice White asserts that the power of congress to regulate commerce among the states does not embrace the power to regulate the ownership or voting of stock in corporations, and that it is confusion of thought to hold that the acquisition and ownership of stock in corporations that are in part engaged in interstate commerce is itself interstate commerce. He concludes his opinion with these strong words:

Under this doctrine the sum of property to be acquired by individuals or by corporations, the contracts which they would make, would be within the regulating power of congress. If the wage earner organized to better his condition and congress believed that the existence of such organization would give power, if it were exerted, to affect interstate commerce, congress could forbid the organization of all labor associations. "Indeed, the doctrine must

in reason lead to a concession of the right in congress to regulate concerning the aptitude, the character and capacity of persons."

The decision dissolves the merger and directs the return of the stock of the constituent companies to the holders thereof. Of course, community of interest remains among these, and they cannot be compelled to compete for traffic as rivals compete. The actual railroad situation in the territory affected is not therefore changed by the decision.



Education and the Negro

Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, who has won warm praise in the East for a vigorous and successful effort to prevent the lynching of a colored man charged with murder, is one of the most outspoken opponents of what he calls "literacy" education (in the sense of intellectual culture) of the black man. He has vetoed a bill appropriating a sum of money for a normal school which has graduated many colored teachers, and has repeatedly expressed the conviction that our common school system is a curse rather than a blessing to the Negro, and that it makes the colored population more criminal and vicious than slavery and ignorance made it. Industrial and moral education is what, according to Governor Vardaman, the Negro needs to fit him for his place in our system and life.

This view has been severely criticized in many newspapers, and special exception has been taken to the assertion that education along present lines tends to increase crime and indolence among the Negroes. Mr. Booker T. Washington, to ascertain the opinions of the leaders of southern opinion, addressed, by means of a circular letter, eleven questions bearing upon this cardinal point to 136 representative white men in the old slave states. This little informal referendum is of profound interest to all students of the racial problem of the country. The questions and answers are tabulated and classified as follows:

1. Has education made the Negro a more useful citizen?

Answer—Yes, 121; no, 4; unanswered, 11.

2. Has it made him economical and more inclined to acquire wealth?

Answer—Yes, 98; no, 14; unanswered, 24.

3. Does it make him a more valuable workman, especially where skill and thought are required?

Answer—Yes, 132; no, 2; unanswered, 2.

4. Do well-trained, skilled Negro workmen find any difficulty in securing work in your community?

Answer—No, 117; yes, 4; unanswered, 15.

5. Are colored men in business patronized by the whites in your community?

Answer—Yes, 92; no, 9; unanswered, 35.

(The large number of cases in which this question was not answered is due to scarcity of business men.)

6. Is there any opposition to the colored people's buying land in your community?

Answer—No, 128; yes, 3; unanswered, 5.

7. Has education improved the morals of the black race?

Answer—Yes, 97; no, 20; unanswered, 19.

8. Has it made his religion less emotional and more practical?

Answer—Yes, 101; no, 16; unanswered, 19.

9. Is it, as a rule, the ignorant or the educated who commit crime?

Answer—Ignorant, 115; educated, 3; unanswered, 17.

10. Does crime grow less as education increases among the colored people?

Answer—Yes,

102; no 19; unanswered, 15.

11. Is the moral growth of the Negro equal to his mental growth?

Answer—Yes, 55; no 46; unanswered, 35.

The answers certainly indicate that Governor Vardaman does not stand quite alone; but they also show with equal certainty

that the great majority of the prominent white citizens of the South strongly favor the extension to the Negro of all the educational facilities that are enjoyed or that will in time be enjoyed by the white man. Indeed, some southern organs go so far as to declare that there is more prejudice against the black man as a black man at the North than there is at the South. Certain lynchings and disgraceful attacks on innocent Negroes in northern states (notably in Ohio) are cited as sustaining this contention.



JOHN BARRETT
Appointed United States
Minister to Panama.

Steps Toward Equal Taxation

A "burning" question in every settled and advanced American community is that of bringing about approximate uniformity and equality in taxation. "Academic" discussion of progressive *vs.* proportional taxes, of the justice and feasibility of the income tax, of the equity of the single tax on land values, have little interest for the average citizen and the average public man. But all taxpayers, the dodger included, profess the most earnest desire to secure the honest enforcement of the ordinary tax laws, which make all property subject to assessment and which contemplate honest valuations on the basis of actual market value.

In practice the grossest inequality prevails, thanks to partiality, incompetence of the taxing bodies, political influence and worse. At least four-fifths of the taxable personalty escapes taxation in our richest and most populous counties and cities. The provisions aimed at the tax dodger are generally disregarded, and as a rule the more rigid the law is the more loose the practice. Many state and national com-



W. W. RUSSELL
Appointed United States
Minister to Colombia.

mittees have investigated the subject and reached the conclusion that the personal property tax produces considerably more perjury and fraud than revenue.



THE LATE COUNT
VON WALTERSEE

Field Marshal of the
German Army.

Real property is more easily reached, but in this direction also the goal of fair and uniform taxation is very far from having been approached. Under-taxation is the rule, though in not a few cases citizens complain of overtaxation. The rates would be lower if the schedules and returns were more honest, but few care to take the risk involved, under present

conditions, in correct and honest valuations and listing of their property.

How is reform to be achieved? Progress in taxation is slow at the best, but the initial difficulty is in knowing what ways and measures would tend to improvement instead of a mere change of the manifestations of the evil.

New York and a few other communities have, apparently, taken some steps in the right direction. Under the administration of Seth Low the full-value basis was substituted for arbitrary assessment of property at from fifty to sixty per cent of its value. More important than this reform is that obtained through a charter amendment providing for separate assessments of land and of "real property"—that is, of the ground plus the buildings and improvements on it. The Tax Reform Association says that the amendment gives New York City the best law for the assessment of real estate in the United States.

There was originally strong opposition to the plan of separating the value of the land from the value of the realty as a whole, but the critics have been silenced and now there

is nothing but commendation of it. Discrimination in assessment is more likely to be discovered under the new method, as taxpayers can make comparisons between the valuations put on their own and their neighbors' property.

A fact of theoretical and practical importance made manifest by the plan is the striking disparity between the value of land in a great city and the value of buildings and improvements. The land of Greater New York is assessed at \$3,697,600,000, while the value of the buildings is estimated at \$1,100,000,000. The percentage of land valuation to real estate valuation is seventy-seven per cent.

These figures lend special significance to the present movement in Greater New York for local option or home rule in taxation. It is urged even by conservative commercial and civic bodies that each county ought to be permitted to adjust its local taxation to suit its own special conditions and interests. Under "home rule" in taxation, some counties would exempt personal property altogether, and others would try experiments of a different kind. Many believe that the most equitable and simple tax would be a tax on land alone.

Another improvement advocated by representative organizations is the abolition of state boards of tax equalization or apportionment and the distribution of the state taxes on the basis of local expenditures. This automatic adjustment is the more practicable since progressive states now derive most of their revenues from indirect taxes, licenses, corporate franchises, etc.

It is along these lines that practical tax reformers are now working in various parts of the country.



Mormonism and the Senate

The question as to the propriety of allowing Reed Smoot of Utah, a Mormon apostle, to retain his seat in the United States senate has been overshadowed for the moment by the scandalous revelations as to the persistence and extent of polygamous practices in Utah. Originally, the demand for the

expulsion of Senator Smoot was based on two grounds: First, that he was himself a polygamist; second, that as an apostle of the Mormon Church he had taken an oath which morally disqualified him from pledging himself to obey the constitution and laws of the country. The first charge has definitely been abandoned, it being admitted that Mr. Smoot does not live, and at no time did live, with more than one wife. The second charge is not pressed, doubtless being deemed less serious than the objections arising from his general relation to the church.

According to the testimony of President Joseph F. Smith before the senate committee, three or four per cent of the Mormons in Utah are living in polygamy in violation of the law and of the distinct condition upon which statehood was conferred upon the territory. Mr. Smith himself acknowledged that he had deliberately violated the law and was living with five wives, and the apostles, with some exceptions, are equally guilty of having entered "plural matrimony" since the publication of the Woodruff manifesto declaring polygamy contrary to the laws of the church. Whether, however, polyg-

amy is a spreading and growing peril, or a decaying institution, is a matter upon which opinions differ.

At any rate, the principle upon which the opponents of Mr. Smoot hope to effect his expulsion from the senate is this: Though personally guiltless of any infraction of the law in regard to plural marriages, he has refrained from protesting against illegal practices on the part of fellow-apostles and members of his church and has thus countenanced defiance and contempt of law. This, it is contended, makes him morally liable as an accomplice and renders him unfit to occupy a seat in the senate of the United States.

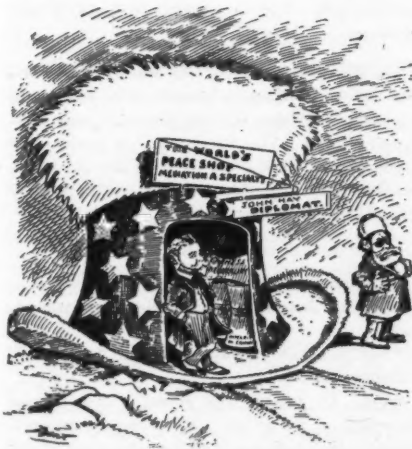
The point is raised, however, that expulsion on this or any similar ground would constitute a violation of the constitutional guarantee of religious liberty. Has not, it is asked, Mr. Smoot the right to regard plural marriage as religiously and morally justifiable and *therefore* to refrain from censoring polygamous practices on the part of fellow-members of his church? And would not exclusion on such ground be in effect and in unconscious purpose discrimination on account of religious belief?

At this writing it is impossible to predict with confidence what the action of the senate will be. It is certain, however, that the case will be considered in all aspects and possibilities. The larger question of polygamy will doubtless receive proper attention. Utah cannot be deprived of statehood, nor of equal representation in the senate, but the efficacy of an anti-polygamy amendment to the constitution will be more seriously studied than heretofore.



The Political Progress of Woman

Equal suffrage is not making converts with remarkable rapidity. The experience of the few American states that have extended the right of voting to women is admittedly inconclusive, and legislatures are reluctant to act in view of the fact that, as the leaders recognize, the majority of American women are not interested in the ques-



ALWAYS OPEN

Russia may be a little sore at U. S. now, but when he is ready for a mediator he will remember that the real dove of peace has headquarters in Uncle Sam's hat.

—Minneapolis Journal.

tion. Still, the advance, if slow, is steady. The governor of Massachusetts advocates the granting of municipal suffrage to the women of his state on grounds which would warrant a good deal more. An interesting pamphlet published in Chicago shows that the majority of the leading members of the state bench and bar of Illinois believe in woman suffrage.

But the greatest promise of success, according to the leaders of the movement, is found in the remarkable record of the past fifty years. This testimony of time is generally overlooked, but its impressiveness is unquestionable. In a preface to a new book on the history of woman suffrage Miss Susan B. Anthony says: "The condition of woman today, compared with that of last year, seems unchanged, but contrasted with that of fifty years ago it presents as great a revolution as the world has ever witnessed in this length of time."

The first woman's convention of America was held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. These are the things which the resolutions of that convention demanded for woman: The right of personal freedom; the rights to education, industrial independence and the ownership and control of property; the right to make contracts, to bring suits, to testify in court, to obtain a divorce for just cause, possess her children and be awarded a fair share of accumulations during marriage.

In none of the states were *all* these rights secured to woman by law; in some very few were recognized. Now nearly all the states in the union have established them in law, and it is difficult to realize that it was ever different. Miss Anthony concludes: "Nothing could be more logical than a belief that whenever one hundred privileges have been opposed and then ninety-nine of them granted, the remaining one will ultimately follow."

It is doubtless a fact that if these civil and industrial rights had been denied, and suf-

frage were necessary as a means of obtaining them, the interest of bread-earning and property-owning and educated women in political enfranchisement would be much stronger and keener today than it actually is. To many suffrage appears to be merely a means to certain ends and woman has gained so much without it that the indifference of many to the present movement is not altogether surprising.



What the Paragraphers Say

"I don't want poverty, en I don't want riches," said Brother Dickey. "All I want is plenty of political campaigns, en canderrates a-runnin' all de year roun'!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

"This," says the leading citizen, pausing before a large tree enclosed in a fancy iron railing, "is one of our little town's most treasured landmarks." "Indeed?" asks the foreign visitor. "Was it planted by one of your presidents—or is it where your mobs lynch their victims?"—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*.

HIS CLAIM TO DISTINCTION

"Uncle Enoch, you must be considerably over a hundred years old."

"Yes, suh. Hunnud an' fo'teen."

"Born in New Orleans, I think you said."

"Yes, suh, dat's whah I wuz bawn."

"You were a slave, of course?"

"Yes, suh. I'se de oldest livin' Loo'siana puhchase."—*Chicago Tribune*.

The British Ambassador has informed the Porte that the Austro-Russian scheme of reform is the minimum, and that Turkey must be prompt in carrying it out. The Porte is said to have replied expressing its willingness to adopt the maximum, provided the condition as to promptness is waived.—*London Punch*.

EVEN SENATOR SORGHUM GRIEVED

"I'm afraid there is a great deal of dishonesty in some of these trusts," said Senator Sorghum, sadly.

"But you have always defended the trusts," exclaimed the friend.

"Yes. Of course, you expect a trust to take advantage of the public. But when the men who organize the deal get to taking advantage of one another—that's dishonesty."—*Washington Star*.

Racial Composition of the American People

AMALGAMATION AND ASSIMILATION

BY JOHN R. COMMONS



GERMAN statistician,* after studying population statistics of the United States and observing the "race suicide" of the native American stock, concludes: "The question of restriction on immigration is not a matter of higher or lower wages, nor a matter of more or less criminals and idiots, but the exclusion of a large part of the immigrants might cost the United States their place among the world powers."

Exactly the opposite opinion was expressed in 1891 by Francis A. Walker,† the leading American statistician of his time and superintendent of the censuses of 1870 and 1880. He said: "Foreign immigration into this country has, from the time it first assumed large proportions, amounted not to a reinforcement of our population, but a replacement of native by foreign stock. . . . The American shrank from the industrial competition thus thrust upon him. He was unwilling himself to engage in the lowest kind of day labor with these new elements of population; he was even more unwilling to bring sons and daughters into the world to enter into that competition. . . . The more rapidly foreigners came into the United States the smaller was the rate of increase, not merely

among the native population separately, but throughout the population of the country as a whole," including the descendants of the earlier foreign immigrants.

Walker's statements of fact, whatever we may say of his explanations, are easily substantiated. From earliest colonial times until the census of 1840 the people of the United States multiplied more rapidly than the people of any other modern nation, not excepting the prolific French-Canadians. The first six censuses, beginning in 1790, show that, without appreciable immigration, the population doubled every twenty years, and had this rate of increase continued until the present time the descendants of the colonial white and Negro stock in the year 1900 would have numbered 100,000,000 instead of the combined colonial, immigrant and Negro total of 76,000,000. Indeed, if we take the total immigration from 1820 to 1900, mounting to nearly 20,000,000 people, and apply a slightly higher than the average rate of increase from births, we shall find that in the year 1900 one-half of the white population is derived from immigrant stock, leaving the other half, or but 33,000,000 whites, derived from the colonial stock.* This is something more than one-third of the number that should have been expected had the colonial element con-

*R. Kuczynski, "Die Einwanderungspolitik und die Bevölkerungsfrage der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika," in *Volkswirtschaftliche Zeitfragen*, heft 194, Berlin, 1902, p. 35.

†*Forum*, 1891, pp. 634-743. Reprinted in "Discussions in Economics and Statistics," vol. II, pp. 417-426.

*Professor Mayo-Smith, for the year 1890, estimated the colonial element at 29,000,000 and the immigrant element at 26,000,000, applying to the immigrants only the average rate of increase from births, which is doubtless less than their actual rate.

This is the last of a series of nine articles on the "Racial Composition of the American People." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Race and Democracy (September).

Colonial Race Elements (October).

The Negro (November).

Immigration During the Nineteenth Century
(December and January).

Industry (February).

Social and Industrial Problems (March).

City Life, Crime and Poverty (April).

Amalgamation and Assimilation (May).

tinued to multiply from 1840 to 1900 as it had multiplied from 1790 to 1840.

An interesting corroboration of these speculations is the prediction made in the year 1815, thirty years before the great migration of the nineteenth century, by the mathematician and publicist, Elkanah Watson. On the basis of the increase shown in the first three censuses he made computations of the probable population for each census year to 1900, and I have drawn up the following table, showing the actual population compared with his estimates. Superintendent Walker in the essay above quoted uses Watson's figures, and points out the remarkable fact that those predictions were within less than one per cent of the actual population until the year 1860, although meanwhile there had come nearly 5,000,000 immigrants whom Watson could not have foreseen. Thus the population of 1860, notwithstanding the access of millions of immigrants, was 310,000, or one per cent, less than Watson had predicted. And the falling off since 1860 has been even greater, for notwithstanding the immigration of 20,000,000 persons since 1820, the population in 1900 was 25,000,000, or 25 per cent, less than Watson's computations.

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION

	Population	Watson's Estimate	Watson's Error	Foreign Immigration for Decade
1790	3,990,214			
1800	5,308,483			50,000
1810	7,939,881			70,000
1820	9,633,822	9,625,734	-8,088	114,000
1830	12,866,000	12,833,645	-32,355	143,439
1840	17,069,453	17,116,586	+47,133	599,125
1850	23,101,876	23,185,368	+83,492	1,713,251
1860	31,443,321	31,753,825	+310,503	2,508,214
1870	38,558,371	42,308,432	+3,770,061	2,314,824
1880	50,155,783	56,450,241	+6,294,458	2,812,191
1890	62,622,250	77,266,989	+14,644,739	5,246,613
1900	75,559,258	100,235,985	+24,676,727	3,687,564

Total immigration 1820-1900.....19,299,224

This question of the "race suicide" of the American or colonial stock should be regarded as the most fundamental of our social problems, or rather as the most fundamental consequence of our social and industrial institutions. It may be met by exhortation, as when President Roosevelt says, "If the men of the nation are not

anxious to work in many different ways, with all their might and strength, and ready and able to fight at need, and anxious to be fathers of families, and if the women do not recognize that the greatest thing for any woman is to be a good wife and mother, why that nation has cause to be alarmed about its future."

The anxiety of President Roosevelt is well grounded, but if race suicide is not in itself an original cause but is the result of other causes, then exhortation will accomplish but little, while the removal or amelioration of the other causes will of itself correct the resulting evil. Where, then, shall we look for the causes of race suicide, or, more accurately speaking, for the reduced proportion of children brought into the world? The immediate circumstances consist in postponing the age of marriage, in limiting the number of births after marriage, and in an increase in the proportion of unmarried people. The reasons are almost solely moral and not physical. Those who are ambitious and studious, who strive to reach a better position in the world for themselves and their children, and who have not inherited wealth, will generally postpone marriage until they have educated themselves or accumulated property or secured a permanent position. They will then not bring into the world a larger number of children than they can provide for on the basis of the standing which they themselves have attained, for observation shows that those who marry early and have large families are generally kept on a lower station in life. The real problem, therefore, with this class of people, is the opportunities for earning a living. In the earlier days, when the young couple could take up vacant land, and farming was the goal of all, a large family and the coöperation of wife and children were a help rather than a hindrance. Today, the young couple, unless the husband has a superior position, must go together to the factory or mill, and the children are a burden until they reach the wage-earning age. Furthermore, wage-earning is uncertain, factories shut down, and the man with a

large family is thrown upon his friends or charity. To admonish people living under these conditions to go forth and multiply is to advise the cure of race suicide by race deterioration.

Curiously enough, these observations apply with even greater force to the second generation of immigrants than to the native stock taken as a whole, for among the daughters of the foreign born only 19 per cent of those under twenty-five are married, while among daughters of native parents 30 per cent are married; and for the men under thirty only 17 per cent of the sons of foreigners are married and 24 per cent of the sons of natives.* These figures sustain what can be observed in all large cities, that the races of immigrants who came to this country twenty or more years ago are shrinking from competition with the new races from Southern Europe. The competition is not so severe in country districts where the native stock prevails, and this accounts for the earlier marriages of natives above shown; but in the cities and industrial centers, the skilled and ambitious workman and workwoman discover that in order to keep themselves above the low standards of the immigrants they must postpone marriage. The effect is noticeable and disastrous in the case of the Irish-Americans. Displaced by Italians and Slavs, many of the young men have fallen into the hoodlum and criminal element. Here moral causes produce physical causes of race destruction, for the vicious elements of the population disappear through the diseases bequeathed to their progeny, and are recruited only from the classes forced down from above. On the other hand, many more Irish have risen to positions of foremanship, or have lived on their wits in politics, or have entered the priesthood. The Irish-American girls, showing independence and ambition, have refused to marry until they could be assured of a husband of steady habits, and they have entered clerical positions, factories and mills. Thus this versatile race, with distinct native

ability, is meeting in our cities the same displacement and is resorting to the same race suicide, which inflicted itself a generation or two earlier on the native colonial stock. But the effect is more severe, for the native stock was able to leave the scenes of competition, to go west and take up farms or build cities, but the Irish-American has less opportunity to make such an escape.

Great numbers of Irishmen, together with others of English, Scotch, German and American descent, remaining in these industrial centers, have sought to protect themselves and maintain high standards through labor unions, by limiting the number of apprentices, excluding immigrants, and giving their sons a preference of admission. But even with the unions they find it necessary also to limit the size of their families, and I am convinced, that were the statistics on this point compiled from the unions of skilled workmen there would be found as strong evidences of race suicide as among other classes in the nation.

To these other classes freedom from the care of children is not a necessity, but an opportunity for luxury and selfish indulgence. These include the very wealthy, whose round of social functions would be interrupted by home obligations. To them, of course, immigration brings no need of prudence—it rather helps to bring the enormous fortunes which distract their attention from the home. But their numbers are insignificant compared with the millions who determine the fate of the nation. More significant are the well-to-do farmers and their wives who have inherited the soil redeemed by their fathers, and whose desire to be free for enjoying the fruits of civilization leads them to the position so strongly condemned by President Roosevelt. This class of farmers, as shown in the census map of the size of private families,* may be traced across the eastern and northern states, from New England, rural New York, Northern Pennsylvania into Ohio and Michigan, and to a lesser degree in parts of Indiana, Illinois

*Computed from the Twelfth Census, Vol. II, page lxxxvii.

*Statistical Atlas of the United States Census, 1900, plate 98.



DUTCH PEASANTS

Mother, son, daughter-in-law and grandchild come to make a home in the West. Courtesy "The World's Work."
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and Iowa. In the rich counties of Southern Michigan, settled and occupied mainly by native stock from New York, the average size of families is less than four persons, whereas for the country at large it is 4.7, and for counties in the mining sections of the same state occupied by immigrants it rises as high as 5.8 persons.

The census figures showing the size of families do not, however, reveal the number of children born to a family, since they show only those living together and not those who have moved away or died. This especially affects the large-sized families, and does not reveal, for example, a fact shown by the state census of Massachusetts that the average number of children born to foreign-born women in that state is 4.5, while for native women it is only 2.7. This also affects the showing for a state like West Virginia, composed almost entirely of native Americans of colonial stock, with only two per cent foreign born and five per cent colored, where the average size of families is 5.1 persons, the highest in the United States, but where in the Blue Ridge Mountains I have come upon

two couples of native white Americans who claimed respectively eighteen and twenty-two children. Throughout the South the reduction in size of families and the postponement of marriage have not occurred to any great extent either among the white or colored races, and these are states to which immigration has contributed less than three per cent of their population. Yet, if Superintendent Walker's view is sound in all respects, the southern whites should shrink from competition with the Negro in the same way that the northern white shrinks from competition with the immigrant. He does not do so, and the reasons are probably found in the fact that the South has been remote from the struggle of modern competition and that ignorance and proud contentment fail to spur the masses to that ambitious striving which rises by means of what Malthus called the prudential restraints on population. It is quite probable that, in the South, with the spread of the factory system and universal education the growth in numbers through excess of births over deaths will be retarded.

On the whole it seems that immigration and the competition of inferior races tends to dry up the older and superior races wherever the latter have learned to aspire to an improved standard of living, and that among well-to-do classes not touched by immigrants, a similar effect is caused by the desires for luxury and easy living.

"AMERICANIZATION"

The term amalgamation may be used for that mixture of blood which unites races in a common stock, while assimilation is that union of their minds and wills which enables them to think and act together. Amalgamation is a process of centuries but assimilation is a process of individual training. Amalgamation is a blending of races, assimilation a blending of civilizations. Amalgamation is beyond the organized efforts of government, but assimilation can be promoted by social institutions and laws. Amalgamation therefore cannot attract our practical interest, except as its presence or absence sets limits to our efforts toward assimilation.

We have very little exact information regarding the amalgamation of races in America. The earlier census attempts to determine the number of mulattoes was an acknowledged failure and has been abandoned. Nor do we know to what extent there has been an amalgamation of the colonial nationalities. We do know, however, that for the most part they have blended into a united people, with harmonious ideals, and the English, the German, the Scotch-Irish, the Dutch and the Huguenot have become the American.

We speak of superior and inferior races, and this is well enough, but care should be taken to distinguish between that superiority which is the original endowment of race and that which is the result of the education and training which we call civilization. While there are superior and inferior races, there are primitive, medieval and modern civilizations, and there are certain mental qualities required for and produced by these different grades of civilization. A superior race may have a primitive or medieval civilization,

and therefore its individuals may never have exhibited the superior mental qualities with which they are actually endowed and which a modern civilization would have called into action. The adults coming from such a civilization seem to be inferior in their mental qualities, but their children, placed in the new environments of the advanced civilization, exhibit at once the qualities of the latter. The Chinaman comes from a medieval civilization—he shows little of those qualities which are the product of western civilization, and with his imitateness, routine and traditions, he has earned the reputation of being entirely non-assimilable. But the children of Chinamen, born and reared in this country, entirely disprove this charge, for they are as apt in absorbing the spirit and method of American institutions as any Caucasian.*

The Teutonic races, until five hundred years after Christ, were primitive in their civilization, yet they had the mental capacities which made them, like Arminius, able to comprehend and absorb the highest Roman civilization. They passed through the medieval period and then came out into the modern period of advanced civilization, yet during these two thousand years their mental capacities, the original endowment of race, have scarcely improved. It is civilization, not race evolution, that has transformed the primitive warrior into the philosopher, scientist, artisan and business man. Could their babies have been taken from the woods two thousand years ago and transported to the homes and schools of modern America, they could have covered in one generation the progress of twenty centuries.† Other races, like the Scotch and the Irish, made the transition from primitive institutions to modern industrial habits within a single century, and Professor Brinton, our most profound student of the American Indian, has said,‡ "I have been in close

*See United States Department of Labor, Report on Hawaii, p. 715.

†See an interesting article by H. W. Conn, a leading authority on biology, entitled "Social Heredity," in *The Independent*, January 21, 1904.

‡"Religions of Primitive People," p. 15.

relations to several full-blood American Indians who had been removed from an aboriginal environment and instructed in this manner [in American schools and communities] and I could not perceive that they were either in intellect or sympathies inferior to the usual type of the American gentleman. One of them notably had a refined sense of humor, as well as uncommon acuteness of observation."

The line between superior and inferior races, as distinguished from civilizations, appears to be the line between the temperate and tropical zones. The two belts of earth between the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer and the arctic and antarctic circles have been the areas where man in his struggle for existence developed the qualities of mind and will—the ingenuity, self-reliance, self-control, strenuous exertion, and will power—which make him befitting the modern industrial civilization. But in the tropics these qualities are less essential, for where nature lavishes food and winks at the neglect of clothing and shelter, there ignorance, superstition, physical prowess and sexual passion have an equal chance with intelligence, foresight, thrift and self-control. The children of all the races of the temperate zones are eligible to the highest American civilization, and it only needs that they be "caught" young enough. This much cannot be said for the children of the tropical zone. Amalgamation is their door to assimilation. Frederick Douglass, Booker Washington, Professor DuBois are an honor to any race, but they are mulattoes.*

Before we can intelligently inquire into the agencies of Americanization we must first agree on what we mean by Americanization. I can think of no comprehensive and concise description equal to that of Abraham Lincoln: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." This description should be applied not only to the state but to other institutions. In the home it means equality of husband and wife; in the church it means the voice of the

*A. H. Stone, "The Mulatto Factor in the Race Problem," *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1903.

laity; in industry the participation of the workmen.

Unhappily, it cannot be said that Lincoln's description has ever been attained. It is the goal which he and others whom we recognize as true Americans have pointed out. Greater than any other obstacle in the road towards that goal have been our race divisions. In the southern states, where race division is most extreme, one-half the population seems to be permanently excluded from a share in government. In the great cities a political bossism allied to plutocracy has gained immunity from successful attack because the people cannot continuously unite across the lines of race and nationality. The Americanism of the rural districts, setting itself against the foreignism of the cities, leaves the state and national governments to the political machines and great financial interests. Government for the people depends on government by the people, and this is difficult where the people cannot think and act together. Such is the problem of Americanization.

In the earlier days the most powerful agency of assimilation was frontier life. The pioneers "were left almost entirely to their own resources in this great struggle. They developed a spirit of self-reliance, a capacity for self-government, which are the most prominent characteristics of the American people."† Frontier life includes pioneer mining camps, as well as pioneer farming.†

Next to the frontier the farms of America are the richest field of assimilation. Here the process is sometimes thought to be slower than it is in the cities, but anyone who has seen it under both conditions cannot doubt that if it is slower it is more real. In the cities the children are more thoroughly brought under the influence of the public schools, but more profound and lasting than the education of the schools is the education of the street and the commun-

*Mayo-Smith, "Assimilation of Nationalities," page 440.

†Shinn, "Mining Camps." See bibliography.

Sweden
AustriaGreece
AustraliaGermany
CanadaRussia
EnglandChina
ItalyScotland
Roumania

A GROUP OF AMERICAN SCHOOLBOYS

Courtesy "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

ity. The work of the schools in a great city like New York cannot be too highly praised, and without such work the future of the immigrant's child would be dark.* But it is the community that gives him his actual working ideals and his habits and methods of life. And in a great city, with its separation of classes, this community is the slums, with its mingling of all races and the worst of the Americans. He sees and knows surprisingly little of the America that his school books describe. The American churches, his American employers, are in other parts of the city, and his Americanization is left to the school teacher, the policeman, and the politician, who generally are but one generation before him from Europe. But on the farm he sees and knows all classes, the best and the worst, and even where his parents strive to isolate their community and to preserve the language and the methods of the old country, only a generation or two is required for the surrounding Americanism to permeate. Meanwhile healthful work, steady, industrious and thrifty habits, have made him capable of rising to the best his surroundings exemplify.

The above refers to the children of immigrants. The immigrants themselves are too

old for Americanization, especially when they speak a non-English language. To them the labor union is at present the strongest Americanizing force. The union teaches them self-government through obedience to officers elected by themselves. It frees them from the spirit of subservience and gives them their primary lesson in democracy, which is liberty through law.*

AGRICULTURAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS

The congestion of immigrants in the cities and their consequent poverty and the deterioration of the second generation have brought forth various proposals for inducing them to settle upon the farms. The Commissioners of Immigration† at various times have advocated an industrial museum at Ellis Island, wherein the resources and opportunities of the several states could be displayed before the eyes of the incoming thousands. Very little can be expected from projects of this kind,‡ for the present contingent of immigrants from Southeastern Europe is too poor in worldly goods and too ignorant of American business to warrant an experiment in the isolation and self-

*See article on "Americanization Through Labor Unions," in *The World Today*, October, 1903.

†See Report 1903, page 60.

‡See Reports of the Industrial Commission, vol. XV, pp. 492-646, vol. XIX, pp. 971-977.

*See *World's Work*, July, 1903, "New Citizens for the Republic."

dependence of farming. The farmers of the South and West welcome the settler who has means of purchase, but they distrust the newly arrived immigrants. Scandinavians and Germans in large numbers find their way to their countrymen on the farms, but the newer nationalities would require the fostering care of government or of wealthy private societies. The Jews have, indeed, taken up the matter, and the Industrial Removal Society of New York, under subventions from the Baron de Hirsch fund, have distributed many families throughout the country, partly in agriculture but more generally in trade. Great railway systems and land companies in the South and West have their agricultural and industrial agents on the lookout for eligible settlers. But all of these agencies seek mainly those immigrants who have resided in the country for a time, and have learned the language and American practices, and, in the case of the railroad and land companies, those who have accumulated some property. As a relief for current immigration, agricultural distribution is not promising.*

Furthermore, to relieve the pressure in the cities without restricting the number admitted, only opens the way for a still larger immigration; for, strangely enough, emigration has not relieved the pressure of population in Europe. In no period of their history, with the exception of Ireland, have the populations of Europe increased at a greater rate than during the last half century of migration to America. It is not emigration but improved standard of living that lessens the pressure of numbers, and France, with the widest diffusion of property, has little emigration and no increase in population. More promising than governmental aid to agricultural removal is governmental aid to agriculture, through scientific instruction, cheaper freight rates, better communication, lighter taxes, and less discrimination in favor of manufactures. When agriculture is more attractive, more Americans will seek it or will refrain from leaving

it, and more of the provident immigrants will find their way to the country.

HIGHER STANDARDS OF IMMIGRATION

As for the inferior and defective classes of immigrants, there is no protection except stringent selection. The Commissioner of Immigration at New York estimates that 200,000 of the million immigrants in 1903 were an injury instead of a benefit to the industries of the country,* and he advocates a physical examination and the exclusion of those who are below a certain physical standard. The immigration authorities generally advocate the educational, or rather, literacy test,† and the advantages of this test are its simplicity and its specific application to those races whose standards are lowest. Such a test would exclude only 1 in 200 of the Scandinavians, 1 in 100 of the English, Scotch and Finns, 3 in 100 of the Germans, Irish, Welsh, and French; while it would exclude one-half of the South Italians, one-seventh of the North Italians, one-third to two-fifths of the various Slav races, one-seventh of the Russian Jews, altogether about one-fourth of the total‡ immigration.

A great amount of discussion has been carried on respecting the educational test, and there have been considerable misunderstanding and misrepresentation as to the effects of such a test. The principal mistake has been the assumption that it is designed to take the place of other tests of admission, and that therefore it would permit, for example, the most dangerous criminals—those who are intelligent—to enter this country. If we examine existing laws and seek to understand the real nature of immigration restriction we can see the character of this mistake. All of our legislation governing immigration should be described as "improvement" of immigration rather than "restriction" of immigration. The object has always been to raise the average

*Report of Commission of Immigration, 1903, p. 70.

†Report for 1903, p. 61.

‡Report of Industrial Commission, vol. XIX, pp. 1901-2. See also Reports of Immigration Restriction League.

*Industrial Commission, vol. XV, pp. 492-646; vol. XIX, pp. 969-976.

character of those admitted by excluding those who fall below certain standards. And the standards have been added from time to time as rapidly as the law-makers perceived the need of bettering the quality of our future citizenship. It was not until 1875 that congress first awoke to the evil of unrestricted immigration, and in that year a law was enacted to exclude convicts and prostitutes. This law made an exception in favor of those who had been convicted of political offenses. Next in 1882 congress added lunatics, idiots, paupers and Chinese. In 1885 laborers under contract were for the first time to be excluded, but an exception was made in order to admit actors, artists, lecturers, singers, domestics and skilled workmen for new industries. In 1891 the list of ineligible was again extended, so as to shut out not only convicts but persons convicted of

crime, also polygamists and persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. In 1903 the law added epileptics, persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity and anarchists. Notwithstanding these periodic additions of excluded classes, the number of immigrants has continually increased until it is today greater than in any preceding period, and while the standards have been raised in one direction the average quality has been lowered in other directions. The educational and physical tests, while not needed for the races from Northwestern Europe, are now advocated as additions to the existing tests on account of the flood of races from Southeastern Europe. While they would probably at first reduce the number of immigrants they would eventually increase the number of intelligent and capable immigrants.

"AMERICANIZATION" BY LABOR UNIONS

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HIS effort of organized labor to organize the unskilled and the immigrant is the largest and most significant fact of the present labor movement. Apart from the labor question itself, it means the enlistment of a powerful self interest in what may be termed the Americanization of the foreign born. For it is not too much to say that the only effective Americanizing force for the southeastern European is the labor union. The children of the foreigner become Americans through the public schools, but the foreigner himself receives no organized instruction in Americanism until the labor union reaches out for him. Aside from the public school and the labor unions the only influences that might be expected to lift him into the atmosphere of our democracy are those of the church and the electoral suffrage. The church to which he gives allegiance is the Roman Catholic, and, however much the Catholic Church may do for the ignorant peasant in his European home, such instruction as the priest gives is likely to tend toward an acceptance of their sub-

servient position on the part of the workingmen. It is a frequently observed fact that when immigrants join a labor union they almost insolently warn the priest to keep his advice to himself.

Universal suffrage admits the immigrant to American politics within one to five years after landing. But the suffrage is not looked upon today as the sufficient Americanizing force that a preceding generation imagined. The suffrage appeals very differently to the immigrant voter and to the voter who has come up through the American schools and American life. The American has learned not only that this is a free government, but that its freedom is based on constitutional principles of an abstract nature. Freedom of the press, trial by jury, separation of powers, independence of the judiciary, and several other governmental and legal principles have percolated through his subconscious self, and when he contemplates public questions these abstract principles have more or less influence as a guide to his ballot. But the immigrant has none of these. He comes

here solely to earn a better living. The suffrage is nothing to him but a means of livelihood. Not that he readily sells his vote for money—rather does he simply “vote for his job.” He votes as instructed by his employer or his political “boss,” because it will help his employer’s business or because his boss will get him a job, or will, in some way, favor him and others of his nationality. There is a noticeable difference between the immigrant and the children of the immigrant in this regard. The young men, when they begin to vote, can be appealed to on the ground of public spirit; their fathers can be reached only on the ground of private interest.

Now it can not be expected that the labor union or any other influence will greatly change the immigrant in this respect. But the union does this much: it requires every member to be a citizen or to have declared his intention of taking out naturalization papers. The reasons for doing this are not political; they are sentimental and patriotic. The union usually takes pride in showing that its members are Americans and have foregone allegiance to other countries. Again, the union frees its members from the dictation of employers, bosses and priests. Politicians, of course, strive to control the vote of organized labor, but so disappointing has been the experience of the unions that they have quite generally come to distrust the leader who combines labor and politics. The immigrant who votes as a unionist has taken the first step, in casting his ballot, towards considering the interests of others, and this is also the first step towards giving public spirit and abstract principles a place alongside private interest and his own job.

But there is another way, even more impressive, in which the union asserts the preëminence of principles over immediate self-interest. When the foreigner from Southern Europe is inducted into the union, then, for the first time does he get the idea that his job belongs to him by virtue of a right to work and not as the personal favor or whim of a boss. These people are

utterly obsequious before their foremen or bosses, and it is notorious that nearly always they pay for the privilege of getting and keeping a job. This bribery of bosses, as well as the padrone system, proceeds from the deep-seated conviction that despotism is the natural social relation, and that therefore they must make terms with the influential superior who is so fortunate as to have favor with the higher powers.

The anthracite coal operators represented such men, prior to joining the union, as disciplined and docile workmen, but in doing so they disregarded the fact that outside the field where they were obsequious they were most violent, treacherous and factional. Before the organization of the union in the coal fields these foreigners were given over to the most bitter and often murderous feuds among the ten or fifteen nationalities and the two or three factions within each nationality. The Polish worshipers of a given saint would organize a night attack on the Polish worshipers of another saint; the Italians from one province would have a knife for the Italians of another province, and so on.

When the union was organized all antagonisms of race, religion and faction were eliminated. The immigrants came down to an economic basis and turned their forces against their bosses. “We fellows killed this country,” said a Polish striker to Father Curran, “and now we are going to make it.” The sense of a common cause, and, more than all else, the sense of individual rights as men, have come to these people through the organization of their labor unions, and it could come in no other way, for the union appeals to their necessities while other forces appeal to their prejudices. They are even yet far from ideal Americans, but those who have hitherto imported them and profited by their immigration should be the last to cry out against the chief influence that has started them on the way to true Americanism.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

I. “Race Suicide.”

The growth of population affected by

(a) Immigration.

(b) Luxury.

- (c) Intelligence.
- (d) Industrial and urban competition.
- (e) Standards of living.

II. Americanization.

- (a) Amalgamation distinguished from assimilation.
- (b) Racial capacities for assimilation.
- (c) Definition of American assimilation, i. e., "Americanization."
- (d) Social conditions of assimilation.
 - (1) Frontier life and mining camps.
 - (2) Farms.
 - (3) Public schools.
 - (4) Social classes.
 - (5) Labor unions.

III. Agricultural Distribution of Immigrants.

- (a) Proposed agricultural removal fostered by government.
- (b) Improved opportunities in agriculture.

IV. Higher Standards of Immigration.

- (a) Effects of educational and literacy tests.
- (b) Progress of legislation designed to improve the quality of immigration.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What two opposite opinions are expressed by statisticians regarding "race suicide" among Americans? 2. What is the significance of the two sets of figures 100,000,000 and 76,000,000 as given in this connection? 3. Why are families smaller than in colonial times? 4. How do the families of native Americans compare with those of the second generation of foreigners, and why? 5. How does competition with lower races affect the Irish-Americans? 6. What fact is shown by the census of farmers' families? 7. Why does the view held by Supt. Walker apparently not apply to the South? 8. What do we know concerning the amalgamation of races in America? 9. What is the difference between an inferior and a superior race? 10. Illustrate this by cases of Chinese and Indians. 11. How have race divisions affected the unity of the nation both North and South? 12. Why does the child of the immigrant assimilate American ideals more readily in the country than in the city? 13. What important Americanizing force have the immigrants themselves? 14. What difficulties prevent the newly arrived immigrant from engaging in farming? 15. What effect has emigration had upon the pressure of population in Europe? 16. What is the condition of France in this respect? 17. By what means can the immigrant be drawn away from the cities? 18. How differently would the literacy test apply to different races among our immigrants? 19. Show the various restrictions that have already been placed upon immigration. 20. What would be the general effect of the literacy test?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the chief occupations in which college-bred Negroes engage? 2. What proportion of northern-born college-bred Negroes go South to live? 3. What per cent of southern college-bred Negroes remain in the South? 4. To what extent has the illiteracy of the Negro been reduced since 1870? 5. How does the illiteracy of the sons of white native-born parents compare with the illiteracy of the sons of the foreign born?

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Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States

CUBA

BY CAPT. MATTHEW ELTING HANNA, U. S. A.

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LITTLE did Columbus understand when, on October 27, 1492, at the end of his hazardous voyage across the ocean, with no more definite aim than the confirmation of a theory—the rotundity of the earth—he came upon the island of Cuba, that it was chance or fate that placed this narrow strip of land in his path when the mainland of two continents stretched away to the north and south to intercept his course. Little did Columbus understand, for it was not in the range of the power of the human mind to so understand, that this first possession that he was gaining for his country in the New World would be the last for her to lose, and that with it she would lose the remnant of her prestige, while adding to the power and international importance of the great republic which was to be erected on the mainland of the continent that Columbus thought Cuba to be and which he never saw. Little did he understand that this "most beautiful island that eyes had ever seen," as he described it in his diary, which his fearlessness had won for his sovereigns, Don Fernando and Doña Isabel, was to be held for four centuries only at the cost of so much life and treasure, and was, in the end, to be the cause of the downfall of his beloved country.

The little island thus given its place on

the map of the world, although not so large as the state of New York, and although it has never had half the inhabitants that the city of New York has today, has, due mainly to its location with respect to the American continents, and especially to the United States, for four centuries played its part in international politics and has been the bone of contention in numerous diplomatic and other less peaceful struggles. Had the great discoverer been as much of a genius in military affairs as he was in the navigation of the unknown seas, and had he been free to choose, he could not have selected a more strategic position from which to command the eastern approaches to the two Americas than this "Key of the Antilles." Spain recognized this, and for four centuries in Cuba she withstood the attacks of foreign fleets and armies from without and the ravages of rebellion from within. Practically all of her other New World possessions were lost from time to time, some of them without great struggle, but on the preservation of Cuba she staked the wealth of the kingdom and the glory of her army and navy.

Cuba has broken away from Spanish rule, she has had nearly four years of tutelage under the greatest of instructors in the principles of free government, she has today a republican government in form and in fact,

This paper is the last in the series "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

By T. G. Marquis (September).

Ontario and the Canadian Northwest. By

Agnes C. Laut (October).

Alaska and the Klondike. By Sheldon Jackson,

D. D. (November).

Hawaii and the Philippines. By John Marvin

Dean (December).

Mexico and the Aztecs. By Sara Y. Stevenson

(January).

Central America. By Lieut. J. W. G. Walker,

U. S. N. (February).

Panama and its Neighbors. By Gilbert H.

Grosvenor (March).

The Bahamas and the Caribbees. By Amos

Kidder Fiske (April).

Cuba. By Capt. Matthew Elting Hanna,

U. S. A. (May).

but she is still essentially Spanish, and Spanish she will remain for years to come, for the impress of those four centuries of Spanish civilization can not be worn away in a day. So, at our very doors, we have a bit of old Spain, with its language, customs, society, architecture, familiar sights and atmosphere. It is a combination that never loses its charm, and the whole has been robbed of danger from terrible diseases, so long endemic to the island, by the thorough sanitary methods introduced by the American military government and continued with no less zeal by the present government. While a maximum of material improvements was made during the military occupation, still the number of such improvements that could be made in so short a time, when compared with the numberless ones it was not possible to make, is necessarily small, and the greatest benefits of the occupation are naturally to be found in new methods taught. Hence, so far as outward signs are concerned, the island, especially in the interior, is as Spanish, or as Cuban, as it was before the war.

On every side are the reminders of the countless interesting events with which the turbulent history of the island is filled, from a stately chapel, marking the spot where

who were victims of the blind passions of the revolution, or to a simple wooden cross marking the spot where fell some idolized hero of Cuba's wars for independence. From one end of the island to the other



CLIMBING THE COCOANUT PALM

these historical spots are so placed side by side that there is a curious mingling of the past with the present; and to know the stories of discovery and conquest, of peace and war, of joy and happiness, that they might tell would be to know the vicissitudes of fortune that the island has passed through in its four centuries of known existence. Some of them recall acts of heroism, loyalty, devotion and patriotism; and others are grim reminders of cowardice, injustice and brutality.

Naturally, the history of the island centers mainly about Havana, although Baracoa, in the far eastern end of the island, was the first city to be founded, in 1512, and although Santiago, founded shortly after, was the capital until 1556. But it is in Havana that passing time has left its richest harvest of landmarks. There is the imposing Morro Castle on the eastern point of the narrow entrance, crowning the promontory rising so



HAULING LUMBER IN CUBA

the first mass was said on the founding of a city, or the gray weather-stained walls of some tower or fortress, built for protection against early piratical raids, to an imposing monument erected to the memory of those



THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA

The disputed resting-place of Columbus' remains until the evacuation of the Spanish troops in January, 1899.



THE PRINCIPAL SHOPPING STREET OF HAVANA



ENTRANCE TO COLON CEMETERY, HAVANA



THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE, HAVANA

Review of the American artillery troops, by the president, on their departure for the United States.



A TYPICAL CUBAN TOWN RESIDENCE

abruptly out of the sea, so formidably built that it is difficult to tell where the natural rock ends and the walls of the fortification begin, and so impressively grim that La Punta fortress, on the low western point of the entrance, is given but a passing glance. The ravages of the dreadful Francis Drake in the adjacent islands and his appearance before the harbor of Havana in 1555 were what determined Philip II to begin the construction of these fortresses in 1589. La Punta was completed first, and Morro was finished after four years. Over Morro's walls have whistled the hostile shells of pirates and of the fleets of at least three nations,—the Dutch, the English and the American; and from her flag-staff have flown the flags of four, the Yellow and Gold of Spain, the Union Jack of Great Britain, the Stars and Stripes, and the Lone Star flag of Cuba Libre. All of these attacks she withstood; but once has she had to strike her flag when assailed, and then not until after her walls had been breached and her garrison, reduced to a handful of men with their gallant leader mortally wounded, was attacked by overwhelming numbers.

For long years England looked upon Havana as a place of refuge for her enemies and as a menace to the welfare of her American colonial possessions. This opinion was shared by the American colonists, naturally anxious under the restraint of being hemmed in by the French on the north and the Spanish on the south. Cromwell it was who thought to remove this threatening danger by the capture of Havana, and that his plans were perfected and carried out is largely due to the public utterances of such men as Burke and the elder Pitt; our own Franklin, who was then in England, also advocated the acquisition of both Canada and the Antilles. Consequently, on the morning of June 6, 1762, an English fleet, commanded by Admiral Pocock, suddenly appeared before Havana; it comprised 53 war vessels, 145 transports, carrying over 12,000 soldiers, and about 2,000 Negro workmen. The entire Spanish force in the city numbered less than 10,000 men. All non-combatants were sent from the city, and one may yet hear the story in Havana of the sad departure from their homes of old men, women and children. A



A TYPICAL HUT IN THE COUNTRY

landing was made by the British to the east of the city and the main attack was made against Morro, gallantly, heroically and stubbornly defended by one of Spain's greatest military figures, Don Luis Vincente de Velasco. The walls of the fortress were undermined and blown up on July 30, when the garrison was at breakfast. In the assault that followed practically all of the remnant of the garrison were killed or wounded and their gallant commander, sword in hand and fighting to the last moment, fell mortally wounded. A tablet may be seen in the walls today, placed there in memory of those who fell in this fight, and the valor and name of Velasco were perpetuated by a royal decree providing that the Spanish Armada should always contain a ship named after him; the last *Don Luis de Velasco* was sunk in Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey.

The British occupation of the city lasted for five months and this short period is the only break in Spain's long undisturbed reign in the island, but, brief as it was, it left its impression in more liberal commercial privileges and the first mutterings of discontent at Spanish misrule; and, unfortunate as it

was for Spain, it was the first firm step on the road of prosperity in the history of the island. The American colonies furnished their contingent in this campaign in an expedition numbering 4,000 men, among them being Israel Putnam, who later gave our Revolution the benefit of the experience they gained before Havana.

The massive castellated walls of Cabana fortress, ivy-covered and pitted with the rains of more than a century, gray and somber one moment and pleasantly soft tinted another in the deep shadows and strong lights of the tropical sun, extending for nearly half a mile along the abrupt bluff that borders the eastern entrance to the harbor, and commanding the approaches to Morro, the entrance to the harbor and the low country about the city, were begun within two months after the British evacuation. They were completed in 1774, after the expenditure of vast sums of money which may be taken as representing Spain's valuation of the worth of Havana to Spanish commerce; and they are a constant reminder of one of the many lessons learned by Spain, with which her later history is so plentifully filled. Many a Cuban family still points to

this fortress with bitter, passionate hatred, as having been the last brief abode of those who were dear to them before their lives were sacrificed in the cause of Cuban liberty. These political prisoners were shot, lined up against one of the outer walls in the dense shade of the evergreen waxen leaves of the beautiful laurel trees, and a large bronze tablet, portraying in bas-relief the unrelent-



MONUMENT IN COLON CEMETERY, HAVANA

Erected in memory of the student martyrs who were shot in November, 1871.

ing cruelty of the war, has already been set in the wall by a generous, warm-hearted people to fittingly perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead. Here was shot the patriot, Lopez Coloma, of whom the Cubans love to speak, shouting "Viva Cuba Libre" with his last breath; and General Calixto Garcia, who fought in all of Cuba's wars and who died in Washington when his country was about to reap the benefits of its victory, was a prisoner here for several months.

Other commanding points, such as Prin-

cipe and Atares, the weakness of which was revealed by the English attack, were also crowned with strong fortifications which today frown down on the city. It was on the rampart of the latter, that, in 1851, Colonel Crittenden of Kentucky, together with the fifty men of his filibustering expedition, organized in New Orleans and captured on the Cuban coast, was shot. The leader and inspirer of this expedition was Narciso Lopez, who was also captured and publicly executed in the garrote, where is today one of Havana's most beautiful parks. Previous to this Lopez had led another expedition from the United States, which landed at Cardenas on the north coast and, for the first time, raised the Lone Star flag on Cuban soil.

Near the spot where Lopez was executed has been preserved a bit of old wall, a sad reminder of the most wantonly cruel and unjust act that smirches the pages of Spain's Cuban history. In 1870, during the Ten Years' War, a Havana pro-Spanish paper, *La Voz de Cuba*, edited by a colonel of the Spanish volunteers, published an article that was insulting to the Cuban women. It led to a violent controversy, bitter words, a challenge, and finally the shooting of the editor of the paper at Key West, Florida; his remains were brought to Havana and interred in the old Cementario de Espada. A year later a party of students in the school of medicine in the University of Havana, the oldest scarcely more than sixteen years of age, visited the cemetery; when near the tomb of the dead colonel of volunteers they made certain indiscreet remarks concerning him which were overheard by a Spanish soldier. He made them public, and added to the charge that the tomb had been profaned by the students. Then followed a pitiful and cruel persecution of the unfortunate boys; they were hunted down and ruthlessly dragged from their homes. Forty-five of them were sent to prison, but as nothing criminal could be proven against them they were set at liberty. This infuriated the Spanish volunteers, whose power and influence in the city were so great that the cap-

tain-general himself often bowed to their will, and, in a mock trial, eight of the accused, who were selected from the larger number by drawing lots, were condemned to be shot. Despite prayers and entreaties and offers of fabulous sums, the horrible sentence was carried into effect. The remnant of the old wall against which they were executed has been carefully preserved and it is never without some offering of flowers or wreaths from loving friends and a sympathetic public, while in the large Colon cemetery a monument has been erected to the memory of these young martyrs.

Near this monument is the spot where temporarily lay the remains of our own revered dead, the victims of the *Maine*, whose unfortunate ending is so fresh in the memory of all that its incidents, teeming with mighty consequences, crowd fast upon each other in the mind of the observer, when, on entering Havana harbor, the remains of the wreck are among the first sights to catch the eye. The shores of the upper bay are lined with other wrecks, reminders of our Civil War when blockade

runners, freighted with priceless cotton and pursued by Union war vessels, sought refuge in this harbor only to be destroyed.

Most ancient of all Havana's fortifications, and, according to Havana traditions, most



LA FUERZA FORTRESS

"The corner-stone of Havana."

ancient of all New World constructions, is La Fuerza, almost hidden by more recent structures. It is ever interesting because of its representing, with its towers and turrets, its moats and drawbridges, the perfection of a former military age. It was from its walls that Inez de Bobadilla, wife of Hernando de Soto and co-governor of Havana during his absence, waved him her farewell when he sailed away for Florida, where he went in search of his golden El Dorado and found his death. And it was here she waited for seven long anxious years for his return, only to die just before the fate of the few survivors of the expedition became known. It was in its gloomy dungeons that Narciso Lopez was confined before being garroted. The ravages of the French pirates who sacked and burned the town of Havana in 1538, but nineteen years after it was founded, led De Soto to order the



CEIBA TREE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Under which the commissioners of the American and Spanish armies met to negotiate the terms of the surrender of Santiago de Cuba to General Shafter on July 17, 1898.



A TYPICAL CUBAN BULL CART



THE GROWING TOBACCO PLANT



REMAINS OF A SUGAR MILL DESTROYED IN THE TEN YEARS' WAR, 1868-1878



CUTTING CANE ON A SUGAR PLANTATION

building of La Fuerza, but as originally built, it only added interest to the dangers of the attack for the pirates, and in 1555 they again sacked and burned the town and practically destroyed La Fuerza. Then the government became alive to the necessity for a stronger fortification, and thirteen years later the fortress was built as it is seen today.

So "the city of Havana has come by its forts and walls after many a hard knock and through many perilous times. Its very



JOSE MARTI

Delegate of the Cuban revolutionary party to the United States, organizer of the last Cuban insurrection, killed on the field of battle in 1895.

shield, given by Philip II, 'to my ever faithful city of Havana the key of the Indies and of the New Spain,' tells the story, for it is surrounded by the royal crown of Spain and bears on its blue field three silver castles, La Punta, El Morro and La Fuerza, grouped around a golden key."

But interesting as is Havana with its forts and its walls, and its narrow, gloomy streets; with its houses of Moorish architecture, brought first to Spain and then to Cuba; with its churches, chapels and cathedrals, and their interesting stories of a historic mass said here or the disputed resting-place of the great discoverer's remains there;

with its parks and drives, and recently constructed but already famous sea wall and boulevard; with its suburbs, its fine macadamized, tree-lined, country roads, and its beaches, where one may enjoy a cool bath in summer and a warm one in winter;—interesting as is the city, one of the world's great seaports, the limits of this article will not permit giving each the attention it deserves, great as the temptation may be to do so.

To go into the country of Cuba is to find relief from the ever-constant reminders of war and civil strife, and to forget piratical raids, foreign invasions and political persecutions, in genuine enjoyment of riotously luxuriant tropical vegetation, of mile upon mile of waving sugar cane, of other miles upon miles of billowing grass, so high as to hide the thousands of cattle that are fairly bursting in their efforts to eat the fragrant blades as fast as they grow. There too one has glimpses of smaller yet more valuable patches of velvety green tobacco, of one fine field of pineapples after another, of other fields of oranges, bananas, coconuts and coffee, growing in carefree confusion, and of the lordly royal palm, towering high above all the rest and crowned with a single bunch of long, drooping leaves, like massive feathers, reminding one of the kingly bearing of a feather-betufted Indian.

These various products of Cuba's soil may all be seen growing side by side, but each of the principal staples has its own special district where it is king. From Pinar del Rio, or Vuelta Abajo, and a part of Havana comes the world-famous leaf which, next to home, furnishes many a fastidious smoker his most genuine comfort; Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces are dotted with sugar mills that grind seventy-five per cent of the sugar produced in the island; Puerto Principe, due to its lack of railroad facilities, has been the great grazing district of the island, although it is the first province in arable land; while Santiago, with its uplands for sugar cane and fruits, its mountains full of mineral wealth of iron, manganese and

copper, and its vast forests of hardwood, furnishes a greater variety of products than any other province.

But six years have not been sufficient to remove all the signs of the insurrection, even in the country, and they are frequently appearing in the form of an abandoned trocha or block-house, tumbling down chimneys from which the smoke no longer issues, and desolate ruins of sugar mills. And the stupendous effects of four centuries of Spanish misrule are to be noticed in mile upon mile of uncultivated land, uncounted acres of ungrazed pastures, and trackless forests extending from mountain top to mountain top.

The two great sources of Cuba's agricultural wealth, and she has no other source of riches, are sugar and tobacco. The nation pays its liabilities with sugar and tobacco; the wheels of commerce and the wheels of government are kept running by

time, with the indifference that came from the certainty that the next sugar crop would replenish the purse. But in recent years the very life of the cane sugar industry has been



GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ

Commander-in-chief of the Cuban liberating army.



GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO

Who was killed in battle December 7, 1896, and whose death was the greatest blow the insurrection had suffered.

sugar and tobacco. Before the time when beet sugar could compete with cane sugar, fortunes were made in six months and spent in Paris or Madrid in the same length of

time, with the indifference that came from the certainty that the next sugar crop would replenish the purse. But in recent years the very life of the cane sugar industry has been threatened by bounty-fed beet sugar, although the Cuban people will probably be the gainers in the end, for the fortune easily made is as easily lost, while the dollar that comes by hard knocks is more carefully hoarded. It is interesting, as an illustration of the devastating effects of the last insurrection, to know that Cuba's largest sugar crop was harvested in 1894 and amounted to more than one million tons; while the smallest crop harvested in fifty years was that of 1897, two years after the outbreak of the insurrection, amounting to but little more than two hundred thousand tons. Up and down the length of the island had marched the insurgent army, under Gomez and Maceo, so relentlessly applying the torch to the north and to the south that the horizon was scarcely ever free of the smoke that told of the

destruction of millions of dollars worth of property.

But this vast amount of sugar by no means represents the full sugar-producing capacity of the island. The great province of Puerto Principe alone is capable of producing a greater crop than is raised in the entire island, yet it has but three sugar estates and ninety per cent of its soil is virgin land. This vast fertile area, as well as the virgin forests of Santiago, has just been placed in railroad communication with the outside world, and has already begun to feel the developing effects of this modern civilizer.

Tobacco is indigenous to the island, and the aborigines were aware of its charms at the time of the discovery. The first tobacco to reach Spain did not come from Cuba but from South America, Santo Domingo and Mexico. The use of the weed was strongly opposed by king and popes, with severe penalties imposed by the former and excommunication by the latter. But in spite of these prescriptions the habit rapidly spread.

Sevilla was the only port of entry for tobacco in Spain, and the death penalty was prescribed for any one shipping tobacco to another port. On one occasion, a captain-general of Cuba was tried on the serious charge of having shipped a cargo of tobacco to the Canaries. A law was passed by the Spanish parliament, about the middle of the seventeenth century, making the sale of tobacco in Spain a government monopoly; this proved so profitable that a sub-treasury was established in Havana and large warehouses were built throughout the island, the largest of these being in Havana. Years afterward it was made a military prison, and later, during the American occupation, its upper story was remodeled and fitted up for a public school where two thousand children are in regular attendance. The government monopoly later became a private monopoly, and later the government again took control of the lucrative business. The government factory at Sevilla, in 1773, reported a surplus of eighteen million



A CIGAR FACTORY, HAVANA



GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA

Who commanded the Cuban forces that fought with the Americans before Santiago de Cuba.



PRESIDENT PALMA AT HIS DESK

Taken on May 20, 1903, the first anniversary of the establishment of the Cuban government.

pounds, and by a royal order the production was limited to the demand. A falling off of one-half in the government exports led to the abolition of the monopoly, but the planter was required to give one-twentieth of his crop to the government. From this time until the establishment of the autonomist government, just before the Spanish-American War, the industry was heavily taxed in various ways. The autonomist government abolished all export taxes on tobacco, but the American military government reestablished these only to abolish them again in 1901.

Despite all the restrictions that have been imposed on the industry, it has steadily increased in value, due to the demand for the superior Cuban leaf. The largest crop ever harvested in the island was that of 1895, amounting to 62,000,000 pounds valued at \$22,000,000. The island yearly exports more than two hundred million cigars and thirty million cigarettes, valued, together with the leaf tobacco exported, at approximately \$24,000,000, and the industry gives employment to about 19,000 persons in Havana alone.

The agricultural possibilities of the island are so great that it is dangerous to attempt to foretell them. Sugar and tobacco will probably never lose their place in the lead, but with the opening up of large unsettled areas of the island, that have scarcely felt the touch of the axe and the plough and that possess the richness of soil stored up by the ages; with the introduction of modern agricultural implements and methods, that has followed a closer union with the United States; and with the growing demand for more diversified products, that springs from the crises that the island has passed through in its blind devotion to sugar and tobacco, —with these conditions present the two great agricultural kings have begun to lose and will continue to lose the absolute control they have so long held. To dispute this control are the fruits, bananas, oranges and pineapples; the hardwoods, vegetable fibers and dyes; the iron, manganese and copper mines; the coffee industry, which, prior to 1830, was the first in importance in the island; and the long-staple cotton which might become even more profitable than sugar itself, if the boll weevil could be exterminated.

After the trials of colonization, always bitter but especially so for this ill-fated island, after homes had been destroyed, rebuilt, and again destroyed by piratical raids, after long years of industrial and political oppression, after successive insurrections that overran the island with fire and sword and left it paralyzed and desolate, after four centuries of such misuse this garden spot of the world has at last begun to bloom under the beneficent care of a conservative government supported by a patriotic and peace-loving people.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What contrasts of civilization and appearance does Cuba present? 2. What conditions led Philip II to fortify Havana and how? 3. When and why did England attack Cuba and with what result? 4. What sad histories are suggested by Cabana fortress? 5. What pathetic incident is associated with the remnant of the old wall near which Lopez was executed? 6. What associations has La Fuerza? 7. What significant facts are suggested by the shield of Havana? 8. What are the outward characteristics of the city itself? 9. What are the chief crops of Cuba? 10. What other resources has the island? 11. What restric-

tions did Spain place upon the tobacco crop at different times? 12. What agricultural possibilities has the island?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What territory comes under the jurisdiction of Cuba? 2. What effect have the rivers of Cuba upon internal communication? 3. What is the character of the Cuban climate? 4. What did Cuba gain from the English occupation in 1762-63? 5. How did the Haitian revolution of 1795 benefit Cuba?

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American Sculptors and Their Art

THE SCULPTURE OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

BY EDWINA SPENCER

"We live in two worlds, a world of sight and a world of thought."



THOUGH the great expositions of the past have always been celebrations of twofold achievement and the result of both mental and physical endeavor, they never displayed a just balance between the realm of thought and the realm of sight until they came to reckon properly with the element of

beauty. Of late years we have realized that God's gift of sight is more than a mere means for comprehending the ingenious or the instructive, and have gained entrance to a new universe of joy and solace. Since our World's Fair, in 1893, we have seen with a different clearness, that artistic, as well as educational and scientific thought, is necessary to the welfare of the nation; and it is interesting to note that some special

This is the last of a series of articles on "American Sculptors and Their Art." The first was entitled "Daniel Chester French;" the second related to "The Beginnings of an American Art;" the third described "The Development of a National Spirit;" the fourth treated of "America in Contemporary Sculpture;" the fifth was devoted to "Sculptors at Work Prior to the Centennial;" the sixth discussed the work of "Contemporary New York Sculptors;" the seventh was entitled "Sculptors of Note in Our Large Cities."

work of art, some crowning beauty, has been the dominant feature of each of the recent large expositions, both here and abroad.

The Columbian Exposition had its Court of Honor, that most beautiful architectural combination the world had seen; the Paris Exposition of 1900 produced the fine Alexander Bridge; and the Pan-American succeeded it with that triumph of artistic lighting which made its starry loveliness seem almost supernatural. At St. Louis, sculpture, which has formed an attractive part of other expositions, has been developed on so grand and elaborate a scale as to become the chief feature of the fair, and to make the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase notable as the most remarkable display of architectural and monumental sculpture recorded on either side of the ocean.

The general criticism of all previous exposition sculpture has been its lack of finish, which has presented too crude an appearance to hold the interest long after the first view. This characteristic has been chiefly due to an insufficient allowance of both money and time; but the St. Louis authorities were fortunate enough to command both these requisites. The sculptors have been given time to think out their work and complete it properly; and the money has been forthcoming for careful and perfect enlargement of the models. Mr. Bitter's great enlarging shop at Hoboken, New Jersey, has been for months the scene of active labor; and here the original models are reproduced in staff sculpture of colossal size, constructed of fiber and plaster of Paris, upon a wooden or iron framework. The careful finish of these statues has never been equaled in the history of exposition sculpture; and the new modeling cement which Mr. Bitter has introduced for the outer coating has produced remarkable results, so that instead of crude and roughly cast work, the groups present the appearance of finished sandstone.

We may sum up the general effect of the fair by saying that the key-note of its whole exterior is the grand and the monumental.

The vistas are finer, the courts and avenues more extensive and imposing than any we have known; the buildings are larger and their great size, as well as the predominance of classic architecture, provides unusual opportunity for effective sculptural decoration; while the space offered by the courts and avenues has been filled with a wealth of statuary. On entering the grounds, the



GRIFFIN FOR ART PALACE

By P. A. Proctor. In bronze, permanent.

visitor finds himself in a vast open area, between two of the exhibition palaces, which Mr. Bitter has named the Monument Court; and near its entrance end he will be greeted by the imposing memorial called "The Apotheosis of St. Louis," which is one of Mr. Charles H. Niehaus's most satisfactory productions. At the foot of a massive architectural base, is seated an heroic figure of the city, welcoming her guests; while above, the design culminates in a fine equestrian statue of Louis IX of France, whose name the city bears. "Saint Louis," the king, rides as a crusader, in thirteenth-century armor, and as a work of art, this first glimpse of what the grounds contain cannot fail to charm.

On either side of the Monument Court, are colossal equestrian statues of Joliet and



ENTRANCE TO HALL OF FESTIVALS

De Soto, representing the two nations who first appeared upon the scene of the historical drama commemorated by the exposition. The "Joliet" is by Phimister Proctor, the "De Soto" by Edward C. Potter, particularly pleasing facts, as both these sculptors are best known through their portrayal of animal life, and the public will welcome a broader knowledge of their abilities.

At the extreme end of this great court, close to the waters of the Grand Basin, is placed the Louisiana Purchase Monument, the sculpture for which is Mr. Bitter's con-

tribution. It is crowned by a lovely figure of "Peace"; and the three sides of the base not used for the rostrum where famous orators are to speak, are adorned by groups descriptive of historic incidents connected with the purchase. One of these, showing the signing of the document, sounds the key-note of special meaning, and conveys a sense of serious action, as well as the subtle differences in the actors, which makes it well worthy of its position. Standing near the Purchase Monument and looking south over the Grand Basin, the spectator finds



SCIENCE

By George E. Bissell.

before him the exposition's central picture of beauty and majesty. In the distance rises the great Festival Hall, like a jewel in the coronet formed by the huge semi-circular Colonnade of States; back of them the Art Palace completes this crowning group of stately erections; while in front, three tremendous cascades pour down the

slope into the long basin lying between them and the Monument Court.

Of these structures on the hill, the Art Palace especially concerns us. It is, in reality, three buildings, the central one, only, to remain as a permanent souvenir of vanished glories. Of the half million dollars expended on the sculptural decorations of

the fair, one hundred thousand have been used for works in bronze and marble to beautify this structure; and it does not seem extravagant to say that none of them is disappointing or in any way unworthy. The entrance is flanked by two colossal



NORTH DAKOTA
By Bruno Louis Zimm.

seated statues in marble—"Sculpture" by Mr. French, and "Painting" by Mr. Louis Saint-Gaudens, the brother of Augustus. Beyond them, in two niches, are groups of "Truth" by Mr. Grafty, of Philadelphia, and "Nature" by Mr. Martiny, of New York. The former's splendidly modeled figure, with its symbolic accessories, is finely characteristic—it is Grafty and no other. Nor is Mr. Martiny's decorative interpretation of Nature any less typical; its airy absence of serious conception makes the two works complete foils for one another.

The seated figure in bronze which surmounts the building, represents "Inspiration," and is by Andrew O'Connor, a young New York sculptor of unusual brilliancy and power. This statue is the product of a creative imagination and a skilled hand; it should bring the artist, who has recently won much praise from his fellow-workers, to

the notice of a larger public and win him wider appreciation. The other permanent works for the Art Palace include figures carved in limestone typifying Egyptian, Classic, Renaissance, Gothic, Oriental, and Modern art; limestone reliefs over the porch; and twenty-two medallions, representing the great masters of the various periods of art history, which are carved into the façades; as well as several bronze griffins and centaurs for architectural embellishment.

Turning from the beauties of this building to the Festival Hall and the Colonnade, we find the former adorned with "Apollo and the Muses" by Mr. Martiny, and a number of minor decorative groups. The great Colonnade of States, which curves so effectively away on either side has pedestals beneath its arches, on which are seated fourteen colossal figures, symbolizing the states and territories that originated from the Louisiana Purchase. For the sake of



WYOMING
By C. L. Hamann.

unity, these statues follow the same general plan; but a close survey of the attractive forms reveals both variety and contrast. It is noteworthy that though many of them are



CASCADDES SCULPTURE

By Isidore Konti.

the work of young sculptors who are here given their first public opportunity, the results are craftsmanlike and original, offering excellent promise for the future. Frank H. Packer, the sculptor of "Nebraska," is a pupil of Mr. Martiny, whose influence he reflects clearly, although with skill and taste. Carl Heber, whose "Indian Territory" is an especially satisfactory figure, spent his boyhood in Chicago working under Mr. Taft; going from there to Paris, and finally settling in New York. Another man, to choose an aboriginal type for his statue is L. O. Lawrie, an artist with a distinct personality and an almost startling effect of rugged strength. His "South Dakota," and his "Horse Groups" for the Manufactures Building, are equally individual. Quite different from Mr. Lawrie, but one of the most refined and serious workers of this group which Mr. Bitter is bringing out, is his own pupil, Bruno Louis Zimm, whose "North Dakota" is full of distinction and charm. Perhaps the youngest of all is A. C. Skodik, the sculptor of "Montana," a work which ranks worthily beside the rest.

In front of this effective colonnade, with

its row of beautiful forms seated to receive the benediction of the air, the highest note of triumph and jubilee is struck by the sculpture flanking the three wonderful cascades. From a central and two side sources, the water tumbles down the slope of the hill with a gush of gladness that assures us

"Every drop we sprinkle
O'er the brow of care
Smooths away a wrinkle;"

and along its three paths, the joyously allegorical sculpture of the fair culminates. The central cascade is known as the "Fountain of Liberty," and its decorations illustrate such characteristics of the American people as liberty, justice, truth, and patriotism. They are by H. A. MacNeil, of New York, one of the younger men who have come into prominence during the past ten years, and a sculptor especially devoted to western life and the picturesque subjects of our own land.

The side cascades refer to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, joined by the Louisiana Purchase, and the sculpture typifies the poetic ideas associated with these waters and the various forms of life abounding in and upon them. Isidore Konti, one of the

most successful of our foreign-born sculptors, has expressed this grace and poetry as perhaps no one else could have done, and every one of his many exquisite groups seems more lovely than the last. The distinctive



SPRIT OF THE ATLANTIC .

By Isidore Konti.

memory of the exposition for most visitors will probably be the three cascades and the Festival Hall, which are treated as a unit; they can not fail to make it memorable. To quote Mr. Bitter's words, "Their decoration has been designed both to create a picture of surpassing beauty, and to express in the most noble form which human mind and skill can devise, the joy of the American people at the triumphant progress of the principles of liberty, westward across the continent of America."

From the Monument Court at the entrance, up to this splendid climax, the grounds are teeming with statues and groups, with foun-

tains and architectural adornments and every kind of decorative sculpture. The work on the exhibition palaces, symbolizing the purpose of each building and the meaning of its contents, is exceedingly fine; such groups as Mr. Pratt's on the Palace of Electricity, and Mr. Bringhurst's on the Education Building (for which this St. Louis sculptor has modeled all the decorations) are unusually good; as are also Mr. Grafty's and Mr. Bissell's productions. Of the half dozen women sculptors engaged, Miss Enid Vandell and Miss Evelyn Longman have made the "Victories" for the restaurant pavilions and the Palace of Varied Industries; while Miss Janet Scudder, a pupil of Mr. Taft and Mr. MacMonnies, Miss Julia Bracken, of Chicago, the most gifted woman among our western sculptors, and Miss Elsie Ward, a pupil of Mr. Saint-Gaudens, were selected to execute various portrait statues.

The portrait statues and groups are many, forming the larger part of a comprehensive plan for sculpture not connected with the buildings. This detached statuary is most important, presenting, as it does, the history and "local color" of the event commemorated, by means of the four successive occupants of the soil—the wild animals, the Indians, the discoverers and pioneers, and the advanced races (French, Spanish and American) who built up its present greatness.

On either side of the Grand Basin, into which the cascades flow, Mr. Potter and Mr. Roth have excellently portrayed our native wild animals; while at its lower end, close to the Purchase Monument, Mr. Borglum's four magnificent groups show us the Indians, trappers and pioneers, with a splendid skill and an intuitive sympathy that make them true works of art. Near these runs the main avenue, upon which opens the principal entrances to the exhibition palaces, and along it are placed fountains by Mr. Taft and Mr. Weinmann dealing with the legends and folk-lore of the country; so masterfully and poetically as to attract delighted study. These carry the effect of local color as far as the East and West



NAPOLEON

By John Gelert.

Courts, where in the center of each, sits a mounted brave upon a high Indian mound. They represent the two tribes especially interested in the territory; the Sioux chief being by Mr. Dallin, whose Indians are always excellent, and the Cherokee by Mr. James Fraser, a strong worker among the younger generation.

From these courts, run approaches to the cascades, and here historical portraits accompany the spectator all the way. They represent men who stood forth prominently in the actual purchase of the lands, and in their later civilization and development; making a collection of splendid characterizations such as have never been even planned before. It is impossible to attempt any description of them, but there are among the number some of the most brilliant accomplishments of many well-known sculptors.

Here then, prepared for a world-audience, we find a tremendous, though silent, dissertation upon American art. The carrying out of such a great sculptural plan, including two hundred and fifty groups and more than a thousand single figures, is a sufficient commentary; how much more does it mean when we realize that its triumphant beauty and power have made this sculpture the dominant and memorable feature of the exposition.

The results to our country will be many and good; for "art, in all its forms, as expressed to the eye, to the heart and to the soul, has contributed more to social well-being than any other force that can be named." Our sculptors, given such a

chance for self-expression, will be able to reach the hearts and minds of the public as they could in no other way; while the public, in turn, will receive a broader knowledge of artistic principles, and a truer comprehension of the sculptor's difficulties and successes. Besides this closer sympathy between artists and laity, there should result from these achievements a deeper pride in our national art; a knowledge that there still are many rainbows in our sky, an assurance that, as Emerson sings,

"The cup of life is not so shallow
That we have drained the best.

And fairer forms are in the quarry
Than Angelo released."

There is an opening in this great contest for every gifted worker; and to quote Mr. Taft, "it is one of the finest features of Mr. Bitter's management that with him every man has his opportunity. However little he may be known to fame, an artist who has something to say may give proof of it here. It may be safely predicted that the summer of 1904 will make revelation of new men with new gifts." This rise of the men to meet the need, this growth of desire to enjoy and to produce great art, is an evidence of expansion—an expansion that has nothing to do with "imperialism," yet includes two worlds, the mental and the material. Its latest manifestation will linger long with those who are fortunate enough to enjoy it, for while "pleasure is a flower that fades, memory is the enduring perfume."

[End of June Required Reading for the Chautauque Literary and Scientific Circle, pages 217 to 250.]



Stories of American Promotion and Daring

ASTORIA

BY ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT

Author of "Historic Highways of America."



HE brave explorations of Lewis and Clark and Pike opened up the vast territory of Louisiana for occupation and commerce. The one great business in the Northwest had been in the fur trade, and for a long period it was yet to be the absorbing theme of promoters and capitalists, the source of great rivalries, great disappointments and great fortunes.

No story of American promotion is more unique than that of the rise of the Astor family from obscurity to a position of power and usefulness; and this story has its early setting in the fur-trading camps of the far Northwest where Astoria arose beside the Pacific sea. The tale is most typically American; its hero was of foreign parentage; he came to America poor; he seized upon an opening which others had passed over; he had the tremendous support of a self-confidence that was not blind; he fought undauntedly all obstacles and scorned all rivalry; and at last he secured America's first princely fortune.

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the fur trade of the Northwest was in the hands of the powerful Northwest Company of Montreal, a race of merchant princes about whose exploits such a true and brilliant sheen of romance has been thrown. But the United States government was not content that Canadian princes alone should get possession of the wealth of the northern for-

ests, and as early as 1796 sent agents westward to meet the Indians and to erect trading houses. The plan was a failure, as any plan must have been "where the dull patronage of government is counted upon to outvie the keen activity of private enterprise." In every one of our preceding stories of American promotion and daring, save that of the Lewis and Clark expedition only, a private enterprise has been our study, and each story has been woven around a personality. Even in the case of the exception noted, it was the personal interest and daring of Lewis and Clark that made their splendid tour a success, though it was promoted by the government.

The quiet little village of Waldorf near Heidelberg, on the Rhine, was the birthplace of John Jacob Astor, and the name is preserved today in the princely splendor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The young man, who ever believed that he would become a merchant prince, spent his first years in the most rural simplicity. It is marvelous how America has imperiously called now upon Germany, now upon Scotland and now and then upon so many other heaths for men with a genius for hard work and for daring dreams. This peasant boy on the Rhine, inheriting blood and parts, felt early in his veins that mystic call, and saw visions of a future only possible in a great and a free land. At an early age he went to London

This is the last paper of a series of nine articles on "American Promotion and Daring." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Washington: The Pioneer Investor (September).

Washington: The Promoter and Prophet (October).

David Ziesberger: Hero of the American Black Forest (November).

Richard Henderson: The Founder of Transylvania (December).

Rufus Putnam: The Father of Ohio (January).

Henry Clay: Promoter of the National Road (February).

Millions for Pioneer Canals and Railways (March).

Planting the Flag in Old Louisiana (April).
Astoria (May).

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where he remained in an elder brother's employ until the close of the Revolutionary War; now, in 1783, at twenty years of age, he left London for America with a small stock of musical instruments with which his brother had supplied him. At this time one of those strange providential miracles in human lives was realized in the life of this lad who himself had had a large faith since childhood days; by mere chance, on the ocean voyage, or in the ice-jam at Hampden Roads, his mind was directed to the great West and its fur trade. From just what point the leading came strongest is not of great importance, but the fact remains that upon his arrival at New York the young Astor disposed of his musical instruments and hastened back to London with an assignment of furs. The bargain proved profitable, and the youth turned all of his energies to the problem of the fur trade. He studied the British market and went to Europe and surveyed conditions there. He returned to New York and began in the humblest way to found his great house. All imaginable difficulties were encountered; the fur trade had been confined almost wholly to the Canadian companies who brooked no competition; the fur trade in the Atlantic states had been comparatively unimportant and insignificant. At the close of the war of separation England had refused to give up many of her important posts on the American side of the Great Lakes—a galling hindrance to all who sought to interest themselves in the fur trade. Again, the importation of furs from Canada to the United States was prohibited. The young merchant soon began making trips to Montreal at which point he purchased furs and shipped them direct to London.

In this fight for position and power the young Astor showed plainly the great characteristics of business success—earnestness and faith. He showed, too, some of the rashness of genius which at times is called insanity; but search in the biographies of our great Americans, and how many will you find who did not early in their careers have some inkling of their great successes—some

whisper of fortune which rang in the young heart? The successes of John Jacob Astor were not greater than some of his day-dreams. "I'll build one day or other," he once said to himself on Broadway, "a greater house than any of these, in this very street." Writes Irving of Astor, "He began his career, of course, on the narrowest scale; but he brought to the task a preserving industry, rigid economy, and strict integrity. To these were added an inspiring spirit that always looked upward; a genius, bold, fertile and expansive; a sagacity quick to grasp and convert every circumstance to its advantage, and a singular and never-wavering confidence of signal success."

It was the reports of Lewis and Clark that inspired Astor to his daring dream of securing a commercial control of the great Northwest which, by the help and protection of the American government, would give impetus to the expansion of the American people into that great empire. The key to Astor's plan was to open an avenue of intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and form regular establishments or settlements across the continent from one headquarters on the Atlantic to another on the Pacific. Sir Alexander Mackenzie had conceived this idea in 1793, but it involved such herculean labors that it was not attempted; the business sinews of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company were so strong, and their long-cherished jealousies were so deep-rooted, that Mackenzie's plan of coalescence was impossible. In the meantime Lewis and Clark had found a route through Louisiana to the Pacific, and Captain Gray of Boston had anchored in the mouth of the Columbia. By land and water the objective point had been reached, and Astor entered upon the great task of his life with ardor and enthusiasm. The very obstacles in his way seemed to augment his courage, and every repulse fired him to increased exertion.

It is perfectly astonishing to know that at this time the great market for American furs was in China. The British government had awarded the monopoly of the China trade to

the powerful East Indian Company, and neither the Hudson's Bay nor the Northwest Company was allowed to ship furs westward across the Pacific to China. Astor planned to take utmost advantage of this ridiculous handicap under which the Canadian fur companies labored. He planned to erect a line of trading posts up the Missouri and down the Columbia, at whose mouth a great emporium was to be established. Lesser posts were to be located in the interior, all of which would be tributary to the main emporium. A coastwise trade would be established with the Columbia post as headquarters. Each year a ship was to be sent from New York to the Columbia loaded with reinforcements and supplies. This ship upon unloading was to take the year's receipt of furs and sail to Canton, trading off its rich cargo there for merchandise, the final voyage was to New York with its immensely valuable freight, soon to be turned into money.

It is not because of the success of this intrepid promoter that Astoria occupies such a unique position among the great exploits in the history of American expansion; it was not a success. But, considering the day in which it was conceived, the tremendous difficulties to be overcome, the rivalry of British and Russian promoters on the North and Northwest, and the inability of others to attempt it, the founding of Astoria on the Columbia must be considered typically American in the daring and the optimism of its conception. If there is a good sense in which the words can be used, America has been made by a race of gamblers and plungers the like of which the world had never seen before. We have risked our money as no race risked money before our day. Astor was one—and perhaps the first—great “plunger” of America; his enthusiasm carried everything before it and influenced the spread of American rights and interests. The failure of the Astoria scheme did not check certain more fundamental movements toward the Pacific; the questions of boundaries and territorial and international rights were brought to the fore and

settled because of Astor's plan and failure. In the large sense, this promoter's lifelong enterprise was the second step after the Lewis and Clark expedition toward the Americanization of the newly-purchased Louisiana. In the larger view, it hastened the settlement of questions which had to be faced and solved before Louisiana was ours in fact as well as on paper. Lewis and Clark found a way thither and announced to the Indian nations American possession. Astor by means of a private enterprise precipitated the strategic questions of boundaries and rights which America and England must have settled sooner or later.

One of the first interesting developments of an international nature followed close upon a diplomatic maneuver by which Astor attempted to thwart rivalry by seeking to have the Northwest Company become interested to the extent of a one-third share in his American company. The wily Canadians delayed their decision and at last answered by attempting to secure the mouth of the Columbia before Astor's party could reach the spot. Astor pushed straight ahead, however, and on June 23, 1810, the Pacific Fur Company was organized with Mr. Astor, Duncan McDougal, Donald McKenzie and Wilson Price Hunt as chief operators.

The stock in this newly formed company was to be divided into one hundred equal shares, fifty of which were to be at the disposal of Mr. Astor, the remaining fifty to be divided among the partners and associates. Mr. Astor was immediately placed at the head of the company, to manage its business in New York. He was to furnish all vessels, provisions, ammunition, goods, arms and all requisites for the enterprise, provided they did not involve a greater advance than four hundred thousand dollars. To Mr. Astor was given the privilege of introducing other persons into the company as partners. None of them should be entitled to more than two shares, however, and two, at least, must be conversant with the Indian trade. Annually a general meeting of the company was to be held at the

Columbia River at which absent members might be represented, and, under certain specified conditions, vote by proxy. The association was to continue twenty years if successful; should it be found unprofitable, however, the parties concerned had full power to dissolve it within the first five years. For this trial period of five years, Mr. Astor volunteered to bear all losses incurred, after which it was to be borne by the partners according to the number of shares they held. Wilson Price Hunt was chosen to act as agent for the company for a term of five years. He was to reside at the principal establishment on the northwest coast; should the interests of the association at any time require his absence from this post, a person was to be appointed in general meeting to take his place.

The two campaigns now inaugurated, one by land and one by sea, aimed at the coveted point on the Pacific coast. The *Tonquin* was fitted out in September, 1810, and sent under Captain Thorn around the Horn, and Hunt was sent from Montreal with the land expedition. The *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia, March 22, 1811, and on April 12 the little settlement, appropriately named Astoria, was founded on Point George. In the race for the Columbia the Americans had beaten the Canadians.

Hunt had gone to Montreal in July, 1810, and, setting out by way of the Ottawa, reached Mackinaw July 22. Remaining at this point nearly three weeks, St. Louis was reached, by way of the Green Bay route, on September 3. The party was not on its way again until October 21, and it wintered at the mouth of the Nodowa on the Missouri, 450 miles from its mouth. Proceeding forward in April, on the 21st of January, 1812, after a terrible journey, the party gained the Columbia, and on the 15th of February Astoria was reached.

Astor's great plan was now well under way toward successful operation; the promoter could not know for many days the fate of either the *Tonquin* or the overland expeditions. But his resolute persistence never

wavered; he fitted out a second ship, the *Beaver*, which sailed away for the Sandwich Islands and the Columbia October 10, 1811. The months dragged on; no word from the *Tonquin*; no word from Hunt or Astoria; no word from the *Beaver*; thousands of dollars invested and no word concerning its safety, to say nothing of profit. Rumors of the hostility of the Northwest Company were circulated, and of their appeal to the British government protesting against the operation of the American fur company. Then came the war of 1812 and the darkest days for the promoter of Astoria. In 1813, despite the lack of all good news, Astor fitted out a third ship, and the *Lark* sailed from New York March 6, 1813. The ship had been gone only two weeks when the news came justifying all of Astor's fears for the safety of his Pacific colony; a second appeal of the Northwest Company to the British government gained the ear of the ministry, and a frigate was ordered to the mouth of the Columbia to destroy any American settlement there and raise the British flag over the ruins. Astor appealed to the American government for assistance; the frigate *Adams* was detailed to protect American interests on the Pacific. Astor fitted out a fourth ship, the *Enterprise*, which was to accompany the *Adams*. Now came the news by way of St. Louis of the safe arrival of both Hunt and the *Beaver* at Astoria, and of the successful formation of that settlement. Hope was high and Astor said, "I felt ready to fall upon my knees in a transport of gratitude." Dark news came quickly upon the heels of the good. The crew of the *Adams* was needed on the Great Lakes and the ship could not go to the Pacific. Astor's hopes fell, but he determined to send the *Enterprise* alone. Then the British blockaded New York, and the last hope of giving Astoria help was lost. By the *Lark* Astor had appealed to Hunt to guard against British surprise. "Were I on the spot," he wrote with fire, "and had the management of affairs, I would defy them all, but, as it is, everything depends upon you and your

friends about you. *Our enterprise is grand, and deserves success, and I hope in God it will meet it. If my object was merely gain of money, I should say, think whether it is best to save what we can, and abandon the place, but the very idea is like a dagger to my heart."*

The fate of Astoria is well known; McDougal, Astor's agent, fearing the arrival of a British man-of-war capitulated, on poor financial terms, to agents of the Northwest Company which was in occupation when the British sloop-of-war *Raccoon* arrived, November 30. On December 12 Captain Block with his officers entered the fort and, breaking a bottle of wine, took possession in the name of his Britannic majesty.

The failure of Astoria did not by any means ruin its sturdy promoter, though it meant a great monetary loss. Astor's fortune kept swelling with the years until it reached twenty millions; portions of it are of daily benefit to many thousands of his countrymen in such public gifts as the Astor Library. But these material benefits never did a greater good than the influence Astor exerted in turning the minds and hearts of men to the great west. In many of our stories of early American promotion the particular end in view was never achieved. No hope of Washington's—after his desire for independence—was more vital than his hope of a canal between the Potomac and Ohio. The plan was not realized, yet in hoping for and advocating it both the East and the West received a lasting benefit. But of all stories of broken dreams, that of Astoria stands uniquely alone and in many ways unsurpassed. That spirit which Astor showed has been the making of America; the risks he ran fired him to heartier endeavor, as in the case of hundreds of American promoters since his day; stands, in failure and in success, as the early type of the American promoter and successful merchant prince.

With Astoria we close our series of "Stories of American Promotion and Daring." Among the unlimited number of subjects from which our choice had to be

made we have presented Washington as a pioneer investor and as a prophet; Zeisberger, the bold and patient missionary; Henderson, the pioneer of Kentucky; and Putnam, the leader of the forty-eight "Founders of Ohio." One article was devoted to the enterprising days when the great canals and the first great railways were proposed and built. Then, leaping the Mississippi, we have described the explorations of Lewis and Clark and Pike, and now close with the founding of the first American colony on the shores of the Pacific. One great foundation principle lies beneath these stories of suffering and exertion, of hope, despair and success. If these stories are considered typical, and they must be, the first American promoters, while seeking personal benefit, were moved by considerations of loyalty and patriotism equaled by business men in no other country at any time. They sought, as it was their right to do, for personal gain, but they did not sacrifice the country's good to their own ambitions. The number of these stories might be multiplied through a dozen volumes, but the clear lesson would not be more plainly portrayed. While the point must not be pressed too far, it is to be believed that the birth of freedom on this continent so moved human hearts and human hopes that even the most sordid were affected by it; and, while there was chance for sham and hypocrisy that was not neglected by some, there were thousands who conscientiously considered the welfare of the young republic in promoting distinctly private concerns.

The question comes to us now at the close with startling poignancy. Have the great American promoters our country's interests still at heart? Are they moved by any patriotic motives while manipulating with tense fingers the vast sums which are the sinews of our commercial and national strength? Are they making common cause with the nation, as did Washington and Henderson and Putnam and Astor, in their attempts to secure personal fortune, and are their combinations certainly making for national rest and advancement?

Modern American Idealists



JOHN MUIR

In connection with the article on "The Return to Nature" printed on other pages of THE CHAUTAUQUAN this month, it is fitting to present John Muir, geologist, explorer and naturalist, as a type of the American Idealist. Born in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh and the University of Wisconsin, he is most widely known as the discoverer of the Muir Glacier, Alaska, as the advocate of the establishment of the Yosemite National Park, and as a leading spirit in the later movements in behalf of forest preservation and numerous national reservations and parks. He is a member of various scientific societies, president of the Sierra Club, author of "The Mountains of California," "Our National Parks," editor of "Picturesque California," and a prolific contributor to newspapers and periodicals. Years ago Emerson's estimate of John Muir was: "He is more wonderful than Thoreau."

The Civic Renaissance

THE RETURN TO NATURE

BY CHARLES ZUEBLIN

University of Chicago, Past President American League for Civic Improvement.



IN the eighteenth century "the return to nature" meant a reversion to the crudity and nudity of Eden; in the twentieth century it means a progression to the plain living and high thinking of the Promised Land. The "natural man" of the earlier period was one freed from the restraint of the privileges, conventions and tyranny of the state. Today he is the man who applies nature's method to the existing human society, and who recognizes that nature includes man and his power of invention and coöperation. Fellowship is as natural as hunger; but while the latter may be satisfied in the impenetrable forest the former demands organized society and may even be facilitated by the concentration of population. Slums are contrary to nature, but cities are not. The artificiality of the city is both unnatural and inhuman but not more so than the monotony of the farm, and the remedy is present in potential fellowship and the increasing regard for nature.

The city is symbolically, as well as etymologically, the basis of civilization. It represents not so much the realization of a fuller life, as the opportunity for it. It is easy to exaggerate, but it is unwise to ignore, the contrast represented by the derivation of such words as "urbane" and "civil," "rustic" and "pagan." Indeed this invidious comparison is tempered by the fact that the Greek word for citizen is the basis of our word "idiot." It is no more absurd to suppose that all rural life is

bucolic than to imagine that all municipal life is idiotic. While it will not do to make etymology go on all fours, the fact remains that the city commonly signifies opportunity, and the country isolation. It is a happy feature, therefore, of our time that the rapid transit, which is socializing the rural districts, is resulting also in the naturalization of the city. Excursions bring the people into the city to shop and to be amused, and other excursions take city folk to the country for recreation and recuperation. These transitory experiences accomplish not only the temporary result of enlightenment but also establish lasting ideals. Vastly more important, however, than the facts or visions thus acquired are the experiences which result in actual transformation of the modes of life. The conveniences of the city are being taken to the country; the expanse of the country is being appropriated by the city. It is necessary that the farmer enjoy the advantages of good roads, centralized schools, the trolley, the telephone, free mail delivery and the traveling library. It is indispensable that the city dweller have access to tree and lawn, park and boulevard.

The transformation of the ideals of life is perhaps best expressing itself in the growth of the suburbs. Here there is a combination of the material conveniences and the intellectual advantages of the city with the freedom and seclusion of the country. The harmony is still so incomplete that the city "cliff dweller" looks down with scorn upon

This is the last of a series of nine articles on "The Civic Renaissance." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The New Civic Spirit (September).
The Training of the Citizen (October).
The Making of the City (November).
"The White City" and After (December).
Metropolitan Boston (January).

Greater New York (February).
The Harrisburg Plan (March).
Washington, Old and New (April).
The Return to Nature (May).

the imperfectly organized subdivision. Suburban life lends itself to caricature quite as well as does that of city or country. Henry Blossom in "Checkers" pictures a man who goes to the city so early in the morning and returns to the suburb so late at night



ORANGE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION
Essex County, New Jersey.

that he meets himself. But the true quality of suburban existence is no more represented in the woes of the commuter, than the city is legitimately characterized by the bustle of the down-town business street, or the country by the forlornness of the quarter-section farm. In their accustomed state of unrelation, we might denominate the limitations of city, suburb and country as provincial, parochial and rural; but in their growing interrelation each supplies a necessary element toward the completion of the social life of the citizen. The suburb represents a happy union of urbanity and rusticity, but it would be impossible without those larger dominating features of national life.

The rural exodus, which has sometimes depopulated the countryside, and ash generally overcrowded the city, cannot be stemmed, but it is being neutralized by the reaction from urban life. This takes two forms: the growth of the suburbs and the ruralizing of the city. The suburbs of Boston constitute a popula-

tion as large as that of Boston itself, and happily comprehend elements such as the rural parks, which may be enjoyed by city dweller as well as suburbanite. The outer zone of such cities as New York, Chicago and Philadelphia is growing more rapidly than the inner zone, and at a time when the innermost zone is losing population by the encroachment of the business district and the improvement of rapid transit facilities. This great expansion of the city has taken place in spite of serious obstacles, the chief of which has been imperfect transportation. The future belongs not to the city, but to the suburb.

Meanwhile the reaction from urban life is affecting a larger population in the transformation of the city. The improvements discussed in "The Making of the City"—street paving, cleaning, sewerage and other fundamental construction—might be appropriately considered here, as they are in the direction of a return to nature, in the sense that they are the application of nature's methods in the service of man. The filtration of water supplies and sewage and the flushing of streets are only more expeditious methods of doing nature's work.

A more obvious regard for nature is shown in the beautifying of the city by the introduction of natural features. The boulevards of Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis and other cities provide a considerable area of park-like streets. The New England common gives a touch of nature where most needed in the heart of the city, as does the city square of New York or Savannah. Both beauty and economy are secured by the reduction of the street area and the extension of the lawns characteristic of Columbus and Indianapolis. Street gardens are the result of the private planting of flower beds on the parking of Dayton, while the public is admitted to the enjoyment of the beautiful residence parks of St. Louis. The water flowing down the streets of Salt Lake City, and the municipal supervision of the trees on all the streets of Washington and Louisville, indicate a new conception of the city street. It is not always a thoroughfare and

should never be merely a thoroughfare. Even business streets need not be barren, and no street is suitable for residence purposes which lacks a vista through the trees. One of the simplest and pleasantest phases of social esthetics is the American tendency to banish the fence and leave the continuous lawn, in democratic contrast to the walled grounds of the English "castle."

The cultivation of the private garden, front and rear, is being stimulated by example and association and by the admirable books and magazines of today, and is being assisted by the education of the children, especially in the state of New York and in Cleveland. The extension department of Cornell University is organizing the youth of New York into Junior Naturalist Clubs. In addition to imparting knowledge, the planting of school and home gardens is encouraged. Last year 153,000 envelopes of seeds were sold by the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland at a penny apiece, which makes the movement self-sustaining. Most of these found their way into the gardens of the Cleveland school children, but other cities are being assisted in the inauguration of the same scheme. Nevertheless unnumbered Americans live along treeless streets and in gardenless houses, millions looking out upon blank walls and many others on vacant and unkempt lots. These hindrances to decent living are not the possession alone of the poor. As John Ruskin said: "I find now that the ideal in the minds of all young people, however amiable and well-meaning, is to marry as soon as possible and then to live in the most fashionable part of the largest town they can afford to compete with the rich inhabitants of, in the largest house they can strain their incomes to the rent of, with the water laid on at the top, the gas at the bottom, and huge plate glass windows, out of which they look uninterruptedly at a brick wall."

Trees, lawns, vines, shrubs, flowers are the one touch of nature which are doing their part toward making the whole town kin. Indeed the movement beginning with the desire for natural beauty and reaching

to the comprehensive ideal of city-making is one of the finest expressions of the coöperative spirit to be found in America today. Taking root in an inhospitable time and hibernating through the period of chill skepticism it is bursting into full bloom now.



ORANGE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION
Essex County, New Jersey.

The great majority of village and civic improvement organizations have originated in the last few years, nine-tenths of them within the passing decade. Yet there still thrives to the glory of its founder and place of nativity that which may be called the parent society organized by Miss Mary G. Hopkins in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1853. According to Warren Manning (*Craftsman*, February, 1904, p. 427):

"The first powerful impetus to village improvement was given by B. G. Northrup, secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, who, in his report of 1869, wrote upon 'How to Beautify and Build Up Our Country Towns,' an article which he states was received with ridicule. He thereafter for years wrote much, lectured often, and before 1880 had organized not less than one hundred societies in the New England and Middle States. His writings were published by the daily papers, and the *New York Tribune* republished and offered for sale, in 1891, at three dollars per hundred, his 'Rural Improvement Association,' which he first published in 1880. It is interesting to note some of the objects especially touched upon in this pamphlet;



MONUMENT MOUNTAIN FROM STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

'To cultivate public spirit and foster town pride, quicken intellectual life, promote good fellowship, public health, improvement of roads, roadsides and sidewalks, street lights, public parks, improvement of home and home life, ornamental and economic tree-planting, improvement of railroad stations, rustic roadside seats for pedestrians, betterment of factory surroundings.' "

The experience of more recent years has elaborated the functions of civic improvement societies, but the spirit which animates them has never been better stated. Nevertheless the time was not ripe until the new civic spirit pervaded the country in the last decade of the century. In addition to the multiplication of local organizations the national significance of the movement has found expression in the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and the American League for Civic Improvement; the former an association of nature lovers and experts, the latter a federation of local societies and workers. The proposed union of these two national bodies will set another milestone of civic progress. There are now between one and two thousand local organizations in America. They are found not only in villages and small towns but in larger cities as well; in the latter often as neighborhood organizations. On the south

side of Chicago a succession of such small societies extends over a distance of eight or ten miles. In St. Louis a general Civic Improvement League undertaker to serve the entire city. The impulse given by one enthusiastic woman has resulted in an efficient society of two thousand members, who purpose making the city worthy of a world's fair. However large these organizations may of necessity become, the germ of village improvement is their source. Other societies may have commercial advantage or municipal reform as their object, but civic improvement, although its purposes may grow very complex, is based primarily on an appreciation of the methods and beauties of nature. Hence the work which is being done in cities, towns and villages is easily linked with rural improvement.

The country might be supposed to need no return to nature, but the destructive activities of man have been so great and his constructive work so slight that the rural tasks are as difficult as those of the city. The means of communication in the city may be a source of disfigurement but they exist, indeed their chief fault is their assertiveness. In the country the problem of transportation is still in such a rudimentary stage that communication is often impossible

in winter and not infrequently disagreeable in summer. In some parts of the country this is explained, if not excused, by the absence of road-building materials. In general, however, it is due to the great extension of railroads in the United States. Even those districts untouched by the railroad are now promised relief by the trolley, and too often at the direct expense of the highway which is virtually surrendered to the trolley company. The good roads movement, which is gaining new vigor daily, will have as one of its responsibilities the education of the citizen to insist that the trolley companies occupy their own right of way. Improved highways are being promoted by the National Good Roads Association, by the experimental work of the Agricultural Department, which builds sections of good roads in various parts of the country, and by national, state and county expenditure.

Road building in the United States began with the first appropriation for the Cumberland Road, to run from Cumberland, Maryland, to a point on the Ohio River opposite Steubenville. From 1810 to 1816 \$680,000 were appropriated to be covered by a percentage from the sale of lands in Ohio. By 1838 \$1,600,000 had been appropriated for various roads. From that time until the

the state governments and the accessibility of good materials cause most astonishing variations in the treatment of this public necessity in the different states. The building of roads by states began in Massachu-



A RESIDENTIAL PARK IN CHICAGO

setts, but state aid to roads has achieved the greatest success in New Jersey. Remarkable progress has been made recently in North Carolina, Georgia and other states by the building of roads with convict labor, with not only economic but humane benefits.

Better roads signify not only material benefits to the rural population but they facilitate the advance of civilization. The results of isolation evidenced by the condition of Kentucky mountaineers are sufficiently impressive. One need mention only two of the forces aided by good roads to see their far-reaching influence—free rural mail delivery and centralized schools. The first rural free delivery route was established in West Virginia in October, 1896. The following year forty-four routes were maintained at an expense of \$10,000. In 1900 the number of routes had grown to 2,551 and 1,801,524 people were benefited.

Massachusetts passed a law in 1869 permitting the transportation of school children



THE NEW VIADUCT AT GOLDEN GATE
Yellowstone National Park.

Civil War a similar amount was appropriated. Since that time the work of road building has been left with the local government, with the consequence that the characteristics of



BEFORE THE LUMBERMAN CAME

Showing original growth in the Sierra forests near Millwood, Fresno County, California.
Courtesy "Water and Forest."

to a central rural school building, thus doing away with a number of small country schools, inadequately equipped and taught for a brief season by an incompetent person. Quincy availed itself of this law in 1874, and from that time its benefits have been extended in Massachusetts, and other states have adopted the same method. The necessity for centralized schools is illustrated by the records of Indiana which reports, "108 schools with fewer than 5 pupils in average daily attendance, 487 schools with fewer than 10 in attendance, 1,253 schools with fewer than 15; 2,332 schools with fewer than 20, making in all more than 4,200 schools, in each of which there is an attendance too small for vigorous and highly profitable work." The greatest success has been achieved in Northern Ohio, where with greater economy superior results have been attained in the centralized schools and thus probably the most efficient expedient for making rural life worth while has been adopted.

The enrichment of country life is also

furthered by the free traveling library which in some form is now found in almost every state. The state of Wisconsin (as the result of the initiative of Senator J. H. Stout, of Menomonie) supports about four hundred traveling libraries, of which fifty-one are German. The libraries are provided by private subscription and then the state maintains and distributes them. A new force promises to be found in the county libraries such as Hon. J. S. Brumback established in Van Wert County, Ohio. The building is located in Van Wert, but branch stations are maintained throughout the county.

The redemption of the country must begin with the proper use of its natural advantages. The development of irrigation, of canals, and of water-power is of fundamental importance in furthering a return to nature. The most obvious and beautiful of the newer expressions of this old faith is an appreciation of the trees. The treeless street and road and schoolhouse will not much longer disfigure the landscape. Thanks to the Hon.



AFTER THE LUMBERMAN CAME

Showing the destruction caused by present-day lumbering methods.

Courtesy "Water and Forest."

J. Sterling Morton, we observe throughout the country Arbor Day, which he instituted in Nebraska in 1872. We are almost ready to accept the declaration of William Morris that any one who would heedlessly cut down a tree, especially in a large city, need make no claim to caring for art. Let us hope this new zeal has not come too late. The grim spectral forests of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the decaying lumber towns of the Great Lakes, the freshets of the Mississippi and its tributaries, so unhappily in evidence this spring, and perhaps cyclones and drouth, all testify to man's criminal folly, negligence and destructiveness. Even in our national forest reserves from 1881 to 1887 it is claimed nearly thirty-seven million dollars worth of timber had been stolen, while that consumed by running fires during the same period is set at two hundred millions.

These are painful facts, but we may cheer ourselves by some great accomplishments. Sixteen states now have officers for forest

work, twelve of them being forestry commissioners. The federal government has established fifty-three reservations containing sixty-two million acres of public forests protected by five hundred public employees. This is a magnificent beginning, but Professor Fernew says that we need six hundred million acres to maintain our annual consumption of three hundred and fifty cubic feet per capita. We may, however, learn to thrive with less, as England uses only fifteen cubic feet per capita. There are three schools of forestry, at Yale, Cornell and Baltimore (although that at Cornell is unfortunately suspended by Governor Odell's veto of its appropriation), all virtually the product of the twentieth century. They are a tardy recognition of the fact that in spite of the previous destruction of forests the annual consumption of timber amounts to about a thousand million dollars, a crop exceeded among agricultural products only by corn.

The reservations include a million acres of

yellow pine in the Black Hills; twelve million acres of forest-covered mountains in the Rockies; "twelve and a half million acres, extending over the wild, unexplored Olympic Mountains and both flanks of the Cascade range, the wet and the dry" in Washington and Oregon; the Sierra reserves in California of four million acres "of the grandest



A BIG TREE

Showing size compared with ordinary forest trees.

scenery and grandest trees on the continent;" and the two-million acre tract in Southern California. In addition to the forest reserves, which are comparatively recent, the national parks are worthy of special attention. The first of these was the Yellowstone. Mr. Muir says:

"As delineated in the year 1872, the park contained about 3,344 square miles. On March 30, 1891, it was to all intents and purposes enlarged by the Yellowstone National Park Timber Reserve; and in December, 1897, by the Teton Forest Reserve; thus nearly doubling its original area, and extending the southern boundary

far enough to take in the sublime Teton range and the famous pasture-lands of the big Rocky Mountain game animals."

In 1880 the government set aside 911 acres in Arkansas for the Hot Springs Reservation. In 1890 the Yosemite National Park of 1,512 square miles, the Sequoia Park of 250 square miles, and the General Grant Park, about two miles square, were established in California. In 1892 the Casa Grande Ruin, 480 acres in Arizona; in 1899 the Mount Rainier National Park in Washington, and in 1903 the Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota were added. If America is deficient in human traditions and antiquities it must not be forgotten that it possesses the most magnificent inheritance from the remote past to be found in the world. The giant trees of the Sequoia Park, and especially those it is hoped may be saved from destruction in Calaveras County, antedate the pyramids. They took their place in the book of Nature before the first hieroglyphic inscriptions were produced. The time ought to have arrived when an injury to one of them would be regarded as no less offensive than vandalism in Egypt.

Rural parks of great natural beauty or areas of special historical significance have also been reserved by states and smaller political organizations. Among these are great battlefields like Gettysburg, Chattanooga and Lake George, the Massachusetts state reservations, the forests and lakes of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Niagara Falls Park in New York, and the Interstate Palisades Park. The general public has a peculiar interest in these last two achievements. The distressing conditions under which one was formerly compelled to see the greatest of our country's natural treasures, on account of the arrogance of the proprietors and fakirs, who were allowed to gather unholy pelf from a holy pilgrimage, are still fresh in our memory. Nor can we ever forget the brutal destruction of portions of the incomparable Palisades to enrich the insatiable owners of quarries. Happily the state of New York has made a visit to Niagara Falls as delightful as it might have



NEW YORK



BOSTON

The distribution of parks about New York and Boston, within similar areas. Boston, 17,000 acres for a population of 1,000,000; New York, 12,000 acres for a population of 5,000,000. Solid black indicates public parks, shading indicates proposed parks.

been to the aborigines, and the states of New York and New Jersey, stimulated by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and assisted by private generosity, guarantee the protection of the Palisades from further destruction.

Comparable to these state reserves and even more accessible to large populations and suggestive to other communities, are the rural parks of the Boston Metropolitan District and Essex County, New Jersey. The former were described in the article on "Metropolitan Boston." They constitute the most complete city park system in the world and include the largest municipal park in the United States, the Blue Hills Reservation of five thousand acres of wild mountain scenery. Perhaps the most encouraging feature in the establishment of these two great systems is the expedition with which it was accomplished. Within ten years by an expenditure of ten million dollars the Boston district had added to its park provisions ten thousand acres. In Essex County, New Jersey, an expenditure of five million dollars in eight years gave them a park system of 3,600 acres. According to Alonzo Church, secretary of the commission, "When the present commission came into being in 1895 there were, within a county of about ten miles square and containing a population of three hundred thousand people, only twenty-five acres of usable park land. This was comprised in the few public squares in the cities of

Newark and Orange, which the foresight of the early settlers had reserved."

Two great accomplishments must be credited to the Essex County Park Commissioners. They provided parks and playgrounds near the congested districts by utilizing land which was entirely suitable for recreation but was virtually valueless for building purposes, thus furnishing parks at a minimum expense in the localities most needing them. They also appropriated some of the most beautiful natural scenery of their very picturesque county by reserving hill-tops, and slopes beyond the present area of settlement. One of these, Eagle Rock, the summit of one ridge of the Orange Mountains, rises abruptly 150 feet from the plain below, and is said to give an outlook "over more human habitations than from any other natural elevation in the world. The view includes Newark and the Oranges, Elizabeth, Bayonne and Greater New York with a population of nearly six million." On the other side of this ridge, and particularly in the other mountain reservation, one may wander for miles out of sight of human habitation.

John Burroughs says, "Nature is all things to all men." If we will enslave her, she will be our servant, although when abused she may desert and starve us. The forest may minister to our needs perennially but if one disregard nature's laws and say, "After me the deluge!" he may find a realistic fulfilment of his folly. If we seek

nature for companionship she will respond to our deepest needs. "Nature salves our worst wounds, she heals and restores us." Subtler and profounder even than the direct influence of nature, in tree or park or forest, is the indirect result of the ideal nurtured by devotion to nature's laws. The return to nature may be invisible and eternal as pictured by that nature prophet, Edward Carpenter. "Is it not a true instinct, therefore, of so many individuals in a time like

the present, when they find their actual lives nipped and cankered on the surface by the conditions in which they live, to hark back, not only to simpler and more natural surroundings, but also to those more primitive and universal needs of their own hearts, from which they feel a new departure may be made? They go back to the ever virgin soil within themselves, and perhaps the deeper down they go, the nearer they get to the universal life."

The Arts and Crafts in American Education

THE HUMANIZING TENDENCY OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

BY JANE ADDAMS

Hull-House, Chicago.



HERE is no doubt that the school children educated under the present "manual training" system will in the end have a very different attitude toward labor and toward those who work with their hands, from the attitude which most of us, who were educated under the old régime, unconsciously hold.

A child from an "advanced school" will have reproduced and in a measure reinvented the processes of spinning and weaving from the savage apparatus of a few sticks of wood to a colonial wheel and loom of his own manufacture. Such a child will

never see a piece of cloth without a certain recognition of the historic continuity of effort, of the human will and ingenuity which lie back of it; but better still perhaps such a child, having learned something of the lives of textile workers for thousands of years and the part which daily habit and occupation has played in human development, will be interested perforce in the textile workers of the present moment and will know how superficial an education must be which is not based upon and adapted to the industrial life of its age. He will seek to know the lives of workmen, their habits, needs and hopes, not in a

This is the last of a series of nine articles on "The Arts and Crafts in American Education." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The Relation of Art to Work, John Quincy Adams (September).

Public School Art Societies, Rho Flak Zueblin (October).

The Beautifying of School Grounds, Mrs. Herman J. Hall (November).

The Place of Handicraft in Education, Katharine Elizabeth Depp (December).

Crafts in Elementary Schools, Matilda G. Campbell (January).

Crafts in Secondary Schools, Abby Mariatt (February).

The Arts and Crafts in Technical Schools, Henry McBride (March).

Art Training for Citizenship, Rho Flak Zueblin (April).

The Humanizing Tendency of Industrial Education, Jane Addams (May).



THE TEXTILE ROOM, HULL-HOUSE



IRISH WOMAN SPINNING

philanthropic spirit of offering them "educational advantages," but in the much more democratic desire to test the usefulness and validity of his own knowledge that it may run on all fours and be fitted to contemporary needs.

These young people may at length be able to restore a genuine relation between the workman and the scholar without all the groaning of spirit which now afflicts the

classically educated individual, when he attempts to restore a balance between the cultivation of his hand and brain. These children are growing up all about us, and in the meantime there is much preaching of the doctrine of this new education, and some of us have at least learned its creed, and when challenged can give reasons for our faith. It is perhaps because of this that in Chicago where the new education



SYRIAN WOMAN SPINNING

has long been urged, where the schools of Colonel Parker and John Dewey were founded upon the recognition of the educational value in industrial development, that a large body of teachers was found who were willing to be identified with the central body of labor composed of men trained in industry. Is this body of teachers merely anticipating a changed attitude of

mind which must become daily more general as the new education makes its way? May we hope that in time it may teach us to search for the skill and workmanship which lie hidden in the large foreign colonies forming so great a proportion not only of our cities but in increasing numbers of the smaller towns? The pity of the present situation is that with the children thus pre-



RUSSIAN WOMAN SPINNING

pared to understand, we do so little to bring them into contact with those who so sorely need this understanding.

A peasant does not cease to be a peasant when he gets into a ship and crosses the ocean, and yet in all the revival of "peasant industries" from Ireland to Russia none of them has as yet taken place among these transplanted peasantry. It would be a comparatively easy matter to bring this

about, and the Hull-House shops and the little experiment of the Labor Museum are chiefly interesting because they represent an early attempt in this direction. The shops have afforded a place with materials and tools to "old country workmen," metal workers from Russia and Bohemia, potters from Germany, woodcarvers and glassblowers from Italy, and have also afforded to these workmen a



ITALIAN WOMAN SPINNING

chance to teach not only classes of children, but of adult Americans who were anxious to claim for themselves something of this old-time skill.

A glimpse of the Hull-House shops on a busy evening incites the imagination as to what the ideal public school might offer during the long winter nights, if it became really a "center" for its neighborhood. We could imagine the business man teach-

ing the immigrant his much needed English and arithmetic and receiving in return lessons in the handling of tools and materials so that they should assume in his mind a totally different significance from that the factory gives them, as the resulting product would possess for him the delicacy and charm which the self-expression of the workers always implies. Even the cant phrase of the "dignity of labor" might

receive a new meaning. The kitchen, which every ideal school possesses, could give opportunity for Italian women to teach their neighbors how to cook the delicious macaroni, such a different thing from the semi-elastic product which Americans honor with that name. The peasant soups, the national dishes which old European travelers boast about, could with a little care be discovered and revived. To learn to speak English would be a comparatively easy thing for an Italian woman while she was handling kitchen utensils and was in the midst of familiar experiences—it would be a very different matter from learning it in the cramped, unnatural position which sitting at a child's school desk implies, using a book with a sense of bewilderment.

Their desire to learn to make "American clothes for the children" could easily be gratified by kindly American women who realize how slow the Italian women are to adapt their children's clothing to this severe climate and how bitterly they suffer illness and loss because of this lack of adaptation, but in return the American woman would receive demonstration of the early textile methods, little exhibits of petticoats and kerchiefs such as would make her own clothing look cheap and uninteresting. She would receive a lesson in "the estimating of wealth in terms of life" which would be worth ten chapters in Ruskin or as many lectures on "the Consumers' League."

More than that, the American woman would have issued forth from her own experience into the understanding of some one who spoke a different language, whose life had been spent in widely divergent activities. She would have been able to do this through that quickened historic perception and that enlarged power of human intercourse which is supposed to divide the cultivated person from the limited person, the cosmopolitan from the provincial. It would really be a large return for her simple service to the Italian woman.

If we imagine these activities going on in the public school of the future, it would, of

course, be equipped with swimming baths where the famous divers of the Bay of Naples could well give lessons to the rest, as indeed the workmen often do now in the school gymnasiums. It is not difficult to see that the peasant, the newly arrived emigrant, would have an opportunity to "teach" his American neighbor which the present evening school, supplied almost solely with the apparatus for reading and writing, utterly denies to him. The average American firmly believes that in order to know European life he must cross over to Europe, and here remains perfectly oblivious to the fact that at least in its essential industries, in its historic implication and charm, it has already crossed over to us.

The Labor Museum at Hull-House has been able to put into historic sequence and order ten methods of spinning, from the Syrian to the Norwegian, and almost as many methods of weaving. These have all been collected from the resources of the neighborhood itself, not that spinning and weaving may be taught, but that their development may be demonstrated by reproduction of the actual processes, so that the many young people who work in the tailoring trades, who make neckties and who knit underwear, may have some idea of the material they are handling and of its connection with the long effort of their parents and grandparents.

So long as so-called cultured Americans judge "foreigners" from the most superficial standpoint and without any attempt to know them from the historically industrial standpoint, we can scarcely be surprised that the children of the foreigners quickly grow ashamed of them because they do not speak English nor wear department store clothes. That narrow standard of judgment is responsible for much loneliness, bitterness of spirit and strained affection, and digs ever deeper that gulf between father and sons which might be avoided did we but realize the humanizing power, the healing which lies in genuine industrial education.

Nature Study

ANTS AND THEIR HERDS--THE ONION

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK



VERY soon after the green leaves come the ants seem to be greatly interested in getting to the tops of trees, bushes and vines. If one watches for only a short time one may see them hastening up and down with that important ant-air which says plainly, "There, now don't hinder me, I haven't a moment to waste." If we should follow with our eyes one of these hurried six-footed Marthas on her way up a tree, we would find that her business was that of milkmaid. Her cows are there pasturing on the leaves overhead, and she hastens to them coaxing for the milk, which is a clear drop of sweet honeydew. For many years entomologists repeated the statement that the honeydew secreted by plant lice for the use of the ants came from the two little tubes on the back of the insects. It is easy to see how this mistake came about; the tubes were there, and so was the honeydew; the tubes suggested a cow's udder; and as the ants drink the honeydew the natural inference was that it came from the tubes. This interesting false statement has been printed in so many honorable books that it has become a classic. As a matter of fact the caterpillars of some small blue butterflies do have glands on the abdomen which secrete honeydew for the use of the ants; but the honeydew of the plant lice, like honey itself, is manufactured in the alimentary canal, and issues from it. Observations have been made showing that each individual plant louse may produce from five to seven drops of honeydew in twenty-four hours. If our cows could produce as much in proportion,

a good Holstein would give something like six thousand pounds of milk per day, and would be a highly profitable animal to have in the dairy. Although the honeydew does not come from the little tubes on the back of the plant louse, yet those tubes have their uses. I once observed a young spider approaching an aphid which was facing its enemy. As the spider came near, the aphid lifted its abdomen, and thrust one of these tubes over directly in the spider's face, and on this tube there suddenly appeared a little ball of yellow wax. The whole act was so like a pugilist thrusting his fist in his enemy's face that I laughed. The spider retreated, and the aphid let its abdomen fall back in its natural position, but the little wax ball remained for some time on the tip of the tube. A German scientist, Mr. Busgen, of the University of Jena, discovered that a plant louse smeared the eyes and jaws of his enemy with this wax which dried as soon as applied, and in action was something like throwing a basin of paste at the head of an attacking party. Mr. Busgen discovered that the aphid thus treated was obliged to stop and clean himself before he could go on with his hunt, and meantime the aphid walked off in safety.

The honeydew is excreted in such quantities that often the pavement beneath trees may be seen to be spattered by the drops of this sweet rain, and it seems to be excreted for attracting the ants, and for that alone. In return for this the ants give care and protection to their herds. They sometimes take them into their nests and care for them. In one case, at least, one species of

This is the eighth of the Home Nature Study Lessons for Parents and Teachers prepared by the Cornell University Bureau of Nature Study, reproduced by permission each month in *The Chautauquan*. The following topics have been discussed: "The Ripened Corn--The Ways of the Ant," "The Sugar Maple--The Red Squirrel," "The Chickadee--The Snow Storm," "The Nuthatch--Our Use of Food Stored in Seeds," "The Maple in February--The Brown Creeper," "The Skunk Cabbage--The Mourning Cloak," "The Trilliums--The Chipping Sparrow,"

ant builds for one kind of aphids, which lives upon dogwood, a little mud stable which protects them from all enemies. This stable is neatly placed at the fork of the twigs and has a nice little circular door



ROSEBUD AND LEAVES COVERED
WITH APHIDS

by means of which the ants may enter. The lady-bug larvæ and the ant-lions both feed voraciously on the aphids; an ant will attack single handed one of these depredators although it be much larger than herself, and will drive it away or perish in the attempt.

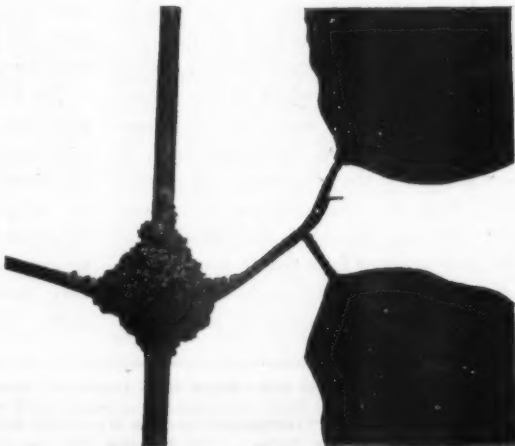
Some so-called practical people say, "Let us study only those things in Nature which affect our pocketbook, and not waste our time studying irrelevant things." If this spirit had animated scientists from the first, many of the most important economic discoveries would never have been made. This relation of ants to aphids is an example to the point. For a hundred years has the fact been

known that ants use the aphids for their cows, and the practical men said, "This is a very pretty story, but what we want is some method of killing the aphids." It remained for Professor Forbes, of Illinois, to show the practical application of this "pretty story" in the life history of the corn root plant louse which did great damage to the corn crop of the West. These plant lice wintered in the ground wherever they chanced to be left by the dying roots of the last year's crop, and with their soft bodies could never have worked their way through the hard earth to the roots of the newly planted corn in the spring. Professor Forbes discovered that the ants in these infested fields made mines along the principal roots of the new corn; and that they then went out and collected the plant lice, and placed them on the roots in these burrows, and there watched over them and protected them.

OBSERVATION LESSON ON THE RELATIONS OF ANTS TO PLANT LICE

A reading glass or lens may be used to good advantage in making these observations.

Find some plant near at hand that is infested by aphids in order to note from time to time the relations of ants to these little creatures. Some aphids on the petioles and leaves of the Virginia Creeper on our piazza once afforded me a convenient field for daily observation.



AN ANT COW-SHED

1. How does the ant approach and ask for honeydew?
2. Does she wait long if there is no response?
3. Does the ant step on the aphids as she runs about among them?
4. What are the colors of the aphids you have observed?
5. On what plant were they feeding?
6. What sort of mouth parts have the aphids?
7. What part of the plant is their food, and how do they get it?
8. Why does not Paris green applied to the leaves on which aphids are feeding kill them?
9. Have you seen the lady-bug larvæ or the ant-lions destroying aphids?
10. Have you ever seen the little wax balls on the tubes of the plant lice? If so, did you note when and why they were produced?
11. Have you ever seen an aphid attacking the enemies of plant lice?
12. How do you think this relation of ants to aphids affects agriculture?
13. Study what the ant does for the aphids which infest your rose bushes. Do you infer from this that it is well to exterminate the ant colonies in your flower garden?
14. Do you know how to clear your plants of plant-lice? If so, how?

THE ONION

About seven hundred miles southeast of New York City are some islands that are made of coral rock, and are covered with forests of juniper and surrounded with seas of the most heavenly colors, as if there were the place that the Atlantic loved the best, displaying her color jewels of sapphire, turquoise, emerald and jade. Though these islands are known for their beauty, and for their sub-tropical verdure, and their charming houses built, roof and all, of the white coral rock; yet they are better known to us because of two lilies that grow there,—one renowned for its beauty and fragrance, and the other renowned for its odor and usefulness. The Bermuda lily and the Bermuda onion are a pair of lily sisters that form an industrial bond which holds these islands fast to American shores, and they grow equally well in the small fields nestled in the valleys of the Bermuda Isles.

We seldom think of the onion as a lily. But there are many kinds of lilies and lily-like plants, they have different habits of growing, and they solve the problem of

storing food in their stems in different ways. To understand the differences as well as the likenesses let us study in connection with the trillium or our wild lily, the onion, which is



A BUNCH OF ONIONS

the Cinderella among her sister lilies, and which flavors our soups instead of gracing our vases.

LESSON ON THE ONION

Get fresh onion seeds from seed dealers; soak them in water for a few hours, and plant a few in a tumbler of soil, which may be kept in a warm room where it can have plenty of light and moisture. Describe how the seed germinates, and study how many cotyledons it has, and how it gets free from the seed coat. Describe the "whiplash" stage.

1. What is the botanical term applied to the part of the onion which we use?
2. Is this part root or stem, and how is it formed?
3. How does it differ from a bud?
4. Are the layers of the onion modified leaves? Give reasons for thinking so or for believing they are not.

5. Of what utility to the plant is that part of the onion which we cook?
6. Describe the root of an onion.
7. Describe the leaf of an onion. How is this peculiarly shaped leaf of advantage to the plant?
8. Describe the onion flower.
9. Which part of the plant convinces you that the onion is a lily?
10. Are onions perennials, biennials or annuals?
11. How do onions propagate?
12. What is the "multiplier" onion?
13. What is the "top" onion?
14. Compare a top onion with the little black bulbs that grow in the axils of the tiger lily leaves.
15. Does seed appear on the onion plant the very season that it grows from the seed?
16. What sort of soil is best adapted to the growing of onions?
17. Do you know of any place in New York state or Connecticut that is especially famous for growing onions?
18. In making a garden do you usually plant onion seed or onion "sets"?
19. What is an onion "set"?
20. Plant an onion in a flower pot of good earth, give it light and moisture, watch it grow, and describe what takes place.

On Learning to See

BY HERBERT W. HORWILL



FEW people will agree with Dogberry that reading and writing come by nature, but there is a prevailing belief that the power of seeing is innate. We never find sight advertised among the subjects of a school curriculum. No parent, however anxious for the thorough education of his son, would think it worth while to spend anything on having him instructed in the art of observation. Indeed, seeing is supposed to be as easy and as instinctive as breathing. It is only some painful defect in the eyes or the lungs that requires attention; otherwise either process goes on constantly and automatically.

Perhaps it is because training in sight is so commonly neglected that not one person in a hundred is really a capable observer. It would take little trouble to collect illustrations of the general incompetence in this respect. We have only to compare the reports of the same event in different newspapers. Many readers will remember an absurd instance on the occasion of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to New York, when there appeared the most extraordinary variations in the descriptions of the dresses

worn at the opera. When King Edward arrived at Paddington station on the day before his operation some of the London journals remarked on his exceptional pallor, while others thought him looking better than usual. The incongruity of the evidence given in the courts of law when witnesses are asked to describe some particular event shows the same thing. In some cases false swearing on one side or the other is no doubt the explanation, but in by far the majority of instances the discrepancies are due solely to the difficulty of accurate observation. Two persons equally sincere will frequently carry away diverse impressions of what actually happened.

A man of average intelligence may convince himself of this difficulty by means of a very simple test. Let him try to draw a horse from memory. The result will probably need a label to make it understood. His failure springs only in very slight degree from lack of experience in handling the pencil. It arises mainly from the fact that, though he has "seen" hundreds of horses, he has not noticed, except very vaguely, what a horse is like. If he prefers a slightly different form of self-examina-

tion he may adopt a suggestion of Thoreau's and attempt to write down the points of difference between a horse and an ox. He would probably fulfil Thoreau's prediction, that he would think it easy and obvious until he came to try and then he would break down completely. "It is really ludicrous how ignorant we are," is the comment of this prince of observers.

There is justification, then, for the statement that "there are many more men who read than think, and there are more still who think than observe; for it is much easier both to read and to think after a fashion, than to observe." So widely spread is this inability that John Stuart Mill devotes a chapter in his "Logic" to "Fallacies of Observation," which he divides into negative and positive—non-observation and mal-observation. Sometimes we overlook some of the facts that present themselves to our attention. Sometimes we make mistakes in our reading of the facts, or confuse with them the inferences that we draw from them. Mill goes so far as to say that "what we are said to observe is usually a compound result, of which one-tenth may be observation and nine-tenths inference." The disentangling of such complications is one of the most interesting of the processes that take place in a court of law. "Then he ran away," says a witness, after describing how he has been struck to the ground by his assailant. "Did you see him run away?" asks the judge. "No," replies the victim, "but when I had strength enough to get up I found he was gone."

But if we think so little of the necessity of training our powers of observation it is not because their cultivation is unimportant. On the contrary, the skilled observer has an advantage over his fellows in almost every pursuit. This is particularly true of any occupation that has to do with scientific investigation. We are apt to think that the special endowment of the discoverer is a certain brilliancy of imagination. The great generalizations which mark the progress of science are more frequently to be

attributed to the patient and minute examination of phenomena which have happened thousands of times before but which have hitherto been treated carelessly. It is not often that the discoverer has access to more facts than were within reach of his predecessors, but he pays more attention to the details of the phenomena themselves and of the circumstances in which they occur. Too many researchers find in an object not what is actually in it but what they expected to see in it. The biography of Sir James Paget is of great value to the young student for the emphasis it lays upon the need of cultivating the practice of unbiased observation. In the account of his own discovery of trichinosis, Paget tells us that he saw nothing which previous students of the subject might not have seen. The difference was that he was the first to observe all the facts, and to observe them accurately. He attributes his success in large measure to the discipline in observation which he had given himself while still a boy in his botanical rambles around his home at Yarmouth—rambles so conscientiously pursued that he was able while scarcely more than a lad to publish a flora of the district. Again, Sir James Paget's perusal, in his old age, of his early case-books convinced him that the discoveries made by other eminent surgeons might have been his if only he had more carefully observed the material which was in his hands as well as theirs.

Success in literature depends more than is generally supposed upon diligence and exactness in observation. This is, of course, particularly true of descriptive literature. We feel the charm of the delightful nature sketches of such writers as Richard Jefferies and John Burroughs, but we do not always recognize that the foundation of their skill is not so much verbal felicity as clear sight. Their surpassing talent is the capacity to discern that life of the woods and fields to which most of us are blind. A young writer may gain much by studying the method of Tennyson as brought out in Mr. Stopford Brooke's

critical monograph. Tennyson notes, for instance, the varying effect of the wind; its blasts "blow the poplar white," the rose "pulls sideways," the daisy "closes her crimson fringes to the shower." In Tennyson's landscapes and seascapes every adjective is the fitting word. How many poets of today have noted the color of the ash-buds in March? How many have watched nature with such patient devotion that they could have compared a cloth of gold to

"A field of charlock in the golden sun
Between two showers,"

or could have noticed "a million emeralds break from the ruby-budded lime"? There is surely some reason for the theory that "originality is only a new pair of eyes."

The test suggested early in this article is enough to indicate the importance of observation in elementary art education. The youth who is ambitious to become an artist is anxious to know how to paint and draw, and he is surprised to find out that he must first know how to see. The inability to see with exactness is so general that every art student has to study the very unesthetic subject of perspective in order to correct it. And even in the highest developments of artistic skill imagination is still closely allied with observation. We remember the story of the lady who told Turner that she had never seen a sunset like that he had just painted. "Don't you wish you had, madam?" was Turner's reply.

And so we might analyze in turn the various professions and crafts, and find in each of them evidence that the man who has learned how to see has traveled a long way toward proficiency in his life work. Apart from the question of success in our individual occupations, the Sherlock Holmes stories have shown us how much interest may be added to daily life by a deliberate effort to cultivate the power of observation. We do not all wish to become detectives but we could all put a little spice into an occasional monotonous hour by practising

that ingenuity which is after all so simple. Obviously there are some particulars in which Sherlock Holmes is inimitable. Few of us have time to spare for examining under the microscope the varieties of ash left by all the different brands of cigars that are smoked throughout the world. But that Sherlock Holmes's method may be pursued in real life is proved by the case of the man whose skill suggested the idea of this character to Sir Conan Doyle. He was an Edinburgh medical professor, Dr. Joseph Bell by name, who without moving from his chair could diagnose much of the life history of the patients who entered his consulting room. "Gentlemen," he would say to his students, "I am not quite sure whether this man is a cork-cutter or a slater. I observe a slight callous or hardening on one side of his forefinger and a little thickening on the outside of his thumb, and that is a sure sign that he is either one or the other." On one occasion he declared without hesitation, "This man is a soldier and a non-commissioned officer, and has lived in Bermuda." He was right in each particular. Dr. Bell had observed that the man came into the room without taking his hat off, as a soldier would go into the orderly-room. A slight authoritative air, combined with his age, showed that he was a non-commissioned officer. There was a rash on his forehead of a peculiar kind known only in Bermuda.

For training in observation, as in almost everything else, the early years are of course the best. It is a great advantage to have spent one's boyhood in the country under the guidance of a teacher who compels his pupil to keep his eyes open to the life of the out-of-doors world. Such a training will save time in later book studies, for it gives that power of attention which often makes the difference between failure and success. Bad spelling, for instance, is mainly due to deficiency in this particular. A correct speller is a person who, when he learned to read, took such notice of the appearance of the words in his book that if he writes a word wrongly he can tell by

the appearance of it that he has made a mistake. So, too, a good proof-reader is one in whom the habit of attention is so strong that he reads in the printed sheet what is actually there, and not what he expects to see there. Fortunately, although this habit is best acquired in childhood it is not impossible to make up, to some extent, for the waste of early opportunities by a diligent use of those that occur in adolescence and manhood. There have been many who in middle age have been tempted by a summer vacation in the country to take up the study of botany, and who have not only discovered in it a new and delightful hobby

but have gained the satisfaction of knowing that they have at last emancipated themselves from the class of those who have eyes but see not. It is worth something if the meadows and lanes, while still as of old presenting to us in their general panorama a picture of beauty, now offer us also in every moss and flower a subject of fresh and keen interest. It is worth even more if, by finding that there is both pleasure and profit to be gained from the careful inspection of what we were wont heedlessly to pass by, we learn at last the value of that rare endowment, the gift of sight.

Survey of Civic Betterment

LIBRARIES AT PLAYGROUNDS

From the comprehensive and exceedingly suggestive report of the Open Air Playground Committee of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis we quote:

The library feature was much appreciated. The children were allowed to take the books home and keep them a week, but they usually returned them in two or three days, so that they could get others. The librarian reports that fairy stories and books with a moral seemed to be the favorites. These appealed to the imaginations and undeveloped ideals of the children and took them, for a little while, away from their sordid surroundings. The parents seemed to take as keen an interest in the books as the children, and mothers would often come to the playground to ask the director to explain some passage or allusion which they could not understand.

The committee decided some six months before the playground season opened, to attempt the experiment of a library of books and magazines at each of the playgrounds. The result completely justified the efforts made. A large number of volumes was collected. The work of arranging and cataloguing the books accumulated was a tedious and difficult task. But a number of young ladies undertook the task, and after patient and faithful work, extending over several weeks prior to the playground season, the books were properly assorted and classified. Effort was made to grade the books with regard to the age of the children who should read them. The groups of books were then divided among six playgrounds, and ultimately the libraries were installed and put in running order. The directors at each of the playgrounds report that the books were extensively used; the librarian reported 1,248 books taken in one month.

SCHOOL GARDEN REPORT

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association has published a pamphlet report of the special school garden session of the seventh annual meeting. It comprises the report of the standing committee on school grounds, Dick J. Crosby, H. D. Hemenway, Mary Morton Kehen, and John W. Spencer; reports from members of the national school garden committee in California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Porto Rico, and Hawaii; and a paper on the "Significance of the School Garden Movement," by W. J. Spillman, agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The pamphlet contains illustrations, statistics and data which make a most valuable contribution to literature on the subject.



During the year ending Oct. 31, 1903, the School of Horticulture conducted by the Hartford, Conn., Handicraft Schools conducted eighteen regular classes and instruction was given to over 1,900 persons. The boys of the Watkinson Farm School received daily instruction in classroom work in plant culture and botany, and in practical work in greenhouse and garden. Prizes were awarded for the best exhibit of produce, best kept garden, best use of tools, and the best kept notebook.

A course in school gardening was offered to adults, most of the applicants for gardening in this course being teachers from the Hartford public schools. Lessons were given Saturday mornings from February 28 to September 18. During the first two months the work was carried on in the greenhouse and potting room; afterwards it was continued in the gardens out of doors. The report of the superintendent brings out a number of interesting points:

Of the 169 gardens we had this year 22 were taken by adults, mostly teachers, 27 by boys from the Watkinson Farm School, and 120 by boys from the city. Of the 120, one belonged to the third-year class, 16 to the second year, the remainder being first-year pupils. As six free gardens were given to each school there were 72 free gardens. Of the remaining 48, 28 were paid for in full, either in cash or work, all but three or four of the boys paying in work.

We have been asked to have charge of the children's gardens at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition during the summer of 1904, where it is proposed to have a class every afternoon during the fair, the gardens to be modeled after the gardens at the Hartford School of Horticulture.

The Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association has passed its experimental stage and is now an established and assured success. In six years it has grown to be an important factor in the city's life. During the last year 768 families, representing over 4,000 people, have worked gardens. The association buys the seeds, expending in the neighborhood of \$1.50 on each garden, and gives them to the gardeners. The association also buys tomato, cabbage and celery plants and supplies them to the gardeners. It buys tools and lends or sells them at cost; provides for superintendence and transportation. During the past season the association had 295 acres of land in cultivation: 209 acres in Philadelphia and 86 in New Jersey. On these 726 families were employed in the cultivation of quarter acre gardens. The association in its recently issued report said:

"Our gardeners soon learn how to get a good deal of money out of a little ground. It is a first-rate school for the business of gardening. Some have gone from these little charity gardens to lands of their own, or leased land. The cheer that comes from enjoying new resources, especially those procured by one's own planting, develops hope in some who are almost lost in despair. There is such a thing as desperate poverty, all for the want of a little encouragement. When we began we had to take away gardens for want of care from one in five of the gardeners, now only one in two hundred. Thrift is only another word for confidence. These people have failed in the world; they succeed in the gardens. It gives them new hope. For each dollar contributed so far this year the gardeners have taken home or to market produce worth over six dollars. While the total value of the crop is large, yet the physical and moral benefit derived by

the families engaged in the work is even more astonishing than the financial return."

"This, then, is what I mean by civic religion. It is a recognition of the fact that for every society there is an ideal, that is to say, a divine, social order; it is the attempt to discern and to realize that—to bring the life of the city below into harmony with the law of the perfect city not made with hands which hangs above it in the sky. To believe in the great possibilities of a noble civic life; to fasten our thought upon them; to see that this must be what the Power, not ourselves, that makes for righteousness—is working for and that it is our great privilege to be co-workers with him; to kindle our souls with the enthusiasm of these hopes—this is what I mean by civic religion."

—From "Civic Religion," by Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D. (National Municipal League Leaflet No. 3, 1903).

FRUIT TREES FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES

The following paragraphs are from an address delivered before the American Pomological Society by J. Horace McFarland, president of the American League for Civic Improvement:

"Some kinds of fruit trees are fully as well suited to serve as adornments to our homes as many of those trees and shrubs which do not bear fruit. An apple tree laden with rosy and fragrant bloom in springtime is indeed a lovely sight, and reminds us in a most delightful way of its presence. When the heat of summer comes, what a comfort is the shade of its spreading branches; and when autumn colors and mellows its fruit, it becomes still more attractive. A cherry tree with its shower of bloom and later its crop of glossy fruit, is a charming spectacle in the house yard. And so we might go on hunting a list of trees that are both beautiful and useful that could be planted on the parts of our grounds where it is common to use only shade trees.

"In choosing fruit trees for ornamental purposes the greatest care should be used to be sure that only such as will grow well under sod treatment and into graceful forms when they are large, should be selected. For most places those of rather spreading habit will be found to give better satisfaction than the tall ones, because of their shade. Now and then a tall growing pear or some other tree serves a very good purpose. Of these the Buffum pear is one of the best, for it is so very tall and hardy and its leaves turn a bronzy crimson in autumn. The Red Astrachan apple tree makes a thick shade and its fruit is not surpassed for family use. A Seckel pear tree does not grow fast, but it is hardy and of graceful form, and there is no fruit of better quality.

"Peach trees do not often flourish under the conditions that usually prevail on lawns, but plum trees are better. Quince trees, when well started by tillage or mulching, will usually do very well in grass, make handsome, bush-like trees, and their flowers, foliage, and fruit are all ornamental, and the latter very useful.

"Some of the bush fruits may be made to serve good purposes as well as border shrub and screens. A clump of raspberry bushes, if kept well pruned back and old canes cut out promptly, will produce well and bear an abundance of fruit. The same is

true of blackberry, gooseberry and currant bushes. The dwarf Juneberry is also well suited to the same use. All these bushes should be well mulched with coarse manure and lawn clippings. A well kept strawberry bed is a pretty sight at almost all times of year, no matter how small. Good judgment and reasonable care will make a few fruits about the house yard both beautiful and useful."



PROGRESS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

"During the year ending June 30, 1902, the National Civil Service Commission had examined 59,318 persons, and had made 12,894 appointments to competitive places. That was then our high-water mark. During the year ending June 30, 1903, 109,829 persons were examined and 39,646 competitive appointments were made, more than three times as many as the year before. I had felt during the past year that we were making progress, but I had never dreamed we were doing half so well as that." Thus reported Commissioner William Dudley Foulke in his address before the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League at Baltimore. The entire address, entitled "The Advance of the Competitive System," has been published in leaflet form by the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, 1120 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. The address says further:

In twenty years the classified service has grown nearly ninefold, from fourteen thousand places when the law was passed to one hundred and twenty-five thousand places today, and that even outside the competitive service comparatively few changes are made at the expiration of the four-year periods. Public opinion, which indulgently acquiesced in a clean sweep in years gone by, now resents the dismissal of a single postmistress for political reasons. Outside the consular service and the postmasterships, the great bulk of all classifiable places are under the competitive system.

Persons particularly interested in this question will find this leaflet full of information. Suggestions regarding regulations to meet evils of superannuation in the service are noteworthy.



SWEAT SHOP CONDITIONS

"I worked in a shirt-waist tenement for 60 cents a day. The waists I worked on came from an ultrafashionable shirt-maker, who charges \$8 for the mere making of a garment. 'My lady' who scatters smiles through slumdom little dreams that the stylish clothes she wears may have been made beyond the ill-smelling alley that she will not enter. It may be her first visit there, but her clothes should feel at home.

"Your conscience in this matter should not be eased by the fact that you buy your clothes from a high-priced tailor. The tailor who charges fancy prices is quite liable to let his work out by contract and one's \$100 coat may repose on the bed of a

scarlet fever patient before it is delivered ready for use.

"Hasty marriage is usually the working girl's last protest against a wage-earning that pushes her to the wall. It is not so much a hope of bettering her condition as a desire to escape from immediate wretchedness that leads her to plunge into what often proves the infernal fire of matrimony.

"There are too few factory inspectors. New York has fifty inspectors, Massachusetts thirty, Pennsylvania twenty-six, while Illinois has but nineteen. When one remembers that nineteen people inspect 20,000 establishments, employing half a million people, in a year, the inadequacy of the inspection becomes evident.

"The tenement-house workshop should be exterminated. There is only one way of driving it out of existence, and that is by united action on the part of those who buy clothes. The public must insist that the dealers give them a guarantee that their clothing was made in accordance with the labor laws of the state."—Annie Marion McLean, *American Journal of Sociology*.



A MODEL FACTORY

Mexico shows a fine example of what a great factory may be. Mr. Lummis, in his "Awakening of a Nation," tells of the remarkable Hercules cotton mills and their annexes for making prints.

"Over seventeen hundred operatives are employed and every department is filled with the finest modern machinery." He says, "I know no factory in the United States which is such a mission of beauty to its employees. Its lovely *patios* of tropical flowers, its fountains, its eighteen thousand dollar Carrara marble Hercules at the main mill, and other fine statues at the annexes—these are educators not many corporations give their workmen." "But," he adds, "the eye for the artistic is rather habitual in Mexico, and the usual factory there is beautified in a way that would seem abuse to many of us."



A CLASS IN LACE MAKING

The South Bay Union, the new social center in Boston, started by the South End House, is cradling an industry practically new to America, or at least to this section of the country—that of pillow and needle lace making. The class of six little girls who meet every Saturday is the result of the enthusiastic faith of an old world lace expert who visited Boston a few years ago. While here she gathered about her three girls, then clerks in a department store, to whom she taught her art. These three, one of whom is a cripple, are the present teachers of the class.

Besides making laces, they are beginning to design new patterns. They also mend and clean

old laces. A notable instance of their work in this direction is in the case of some rare old lace which had been cut into pieces. The owner wanted a collar made of it. It seemed a somewhat hopeless task, but these girls set to work and pieced it with such art that the joining did not show. Still there were gaps in the pattern, and they made new lace which matched the old so well that the resulting collar is a beautiful whole.

But the cleaning and repairing of lace will employ only a limited number of girls and lace making is so slow that the price demanded to make it profitable limits the market. The farsighted young superintendent believes, however, that a further commercial value lies in the employment of these girls in matching and piecing laces in large dressmaking establishments—*The Congregationalist*.



"The solution of the city problem lies in successful effort on behalf of those whose lives are capable of development, for those at least for whom the idea of expansion is yet conceivable.

"The problem of our cities, then, is the problem of its young men. Divert but for a single generation this stream and you exhaust the stagnant pool by natural absorption. To fortify individual character so that he who is not yet overborne may feel within him an expanding, an uplifting force, a power of resistance sufficient to enable him to develop despite oppressive conditions; to weaken by every legitimate means the power of evil to attract and the forces of adverse environment to injure; to convert the very circumstance of associated human life into an uplifting agency—these are the lines along which we may most hopefully deploy our forces to attack the city problem."

—From *"The City Problem: What Is It?"* by Herbert B. Ames (National Municipal League Pamphlet No. 8).



THE MODEL STREET AND CIVIC WEEK AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

The German Municipal Exposition at Dresden in 1903, afforded a striking illustration of what could be done by such means to foster and exhibit municipal development and progress. The architectural beauty of public buildings as represented by miniature models was something not readily forgotten, and the sectional models of typical Breslau and Dresden streets were no less striking, interesting and instructive. Building inspection and sanitation, public art, architecture, painting and sculpture, administration of finances, civic industries, sanitation and police, savings banks and loan institutions, every achievement in the splendid record of German cities, was made known to the world in that exclusively municipal exposition, both as a demonstration of signal progress and a spur to further improvement. It is fortunate that we are to have a not less interesting municipal exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, along somewhat similar lines. From present prospects, the "Model Street" is to be one of the principal features of the world's fair.

In many important respects municipal progress is still in its infancy in the United States, but the exhibition in preparation at St. Louis is significant in its educational value, and it will assuredly produce a new consciousness and new ideals among all American visitors to the fair. The idea of a Model Street, or city as it is sometimes called, originated with the American League for Civic Improvement, which for several years past has been laboring unceasingly for its complete and adequate fulfillment.

The St. Louis *Republic* of February 3 says editorially, the visitor can "see in the 'Model Street' how public work should be done, how sewers, streets and buildings should be constructed and how the model city should be kept clean and healthy." Americans are perhaps the most adaptable and receptive people in the world, unless it be the Japanese, and there can be no doubt as to the important and widespread influence which the "Model Street" at St. Louis will have throughout the length and breadth of the land. After referring to exhibits from various cities illustrating "health, charities, and correction, street cleaning, education, finance, tenement house, and so on," the same paper adds: "Should the achievement end here there would be ample reason for gratification. Fortunately, however, much more will be done. The various civic organizations propose to meet at the world's fair in joint session, and endeavor to reach an agreement for concerted and persistent action across the country in municipal betterments."

Through the instrumentality of the National Municipal League and the American League for Civic Improvement representatives of these organizations and of the League of American Municipalities, the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, the American Society of Municipal Improvement and the American Institute of Social Service will hold a joint municipal congress entitled "Civic Week," in a hall in the midst of the "Model Street." The program is still tentative, but it will comprise definite papers from each of the organizations named, expounding their plans, purposes and aspirations, and detailing their accomplished work. The general municipal problem will also be discussed from various points of view, legal, political, administrative, sociological, improvement, religious and patriotic.

The following gentlemen have already signified their willingness to take part in the discussion: Dr. Josiah Strong, of the American Institute of Social Service; Charles Mulford Robinson, of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association; Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago; J. Horace McFarland, president of the American League for Civic Improvement; Hon. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League; Hon. Amasa M. Easton, president of the Municipal League of Providence, Rhode

Island, and Hon. John M. Head, formerly mayor of Nashville and president of the League of American Municipalities. It is also confidently expected that a considerable number of equally well known authorities on civic questions will participate in the work. The present intention is to have the sessions extend through the week beginning June 13, but the program is still tentative and subject to change, owing to the difficulty of reconciling dates. The purpose is to give vitality and added significance to the merely physical exhibits, by establishing in their midst an active congress of the exponents of municipal development, as an inspiring agency of progress.

As chairman of the committee in charge of "Civic Week" I am glad to be able to say that no pains will be spared to make the undertaking of national importance and value.

JOHN A. BUTLER,

Chairman Joint Committee of the National Municipal League and the American League for Civic Improvement.

IMPROVEMENT PROPAGANDA

At Omaha the Civic Improvement League and the Omaha Federation of Improvement Clubs recently held a series of conferences for a study of the local problems, led by Mr. E. G. Routzahn, Field Secretary of the American League for Civic Improvement. These were followed by a public address in the Board of Education Hall on "The People's Part in Public Improvement." The audience was largely composed of prominent business men and club women. The immediate campaign includes the enlistment of children, the awarding of prizes in every ward, and prizes to school children for the best essays on what a boy or girl can do to improve the city. The Cleveland Home Gardening plan of selling seeds through the schools will be adopted. Arrangements are being made for a return visit of the field secretary to conduct two mass meetings of children and two evening addresses for adults.

At Topeka, under the leadership of the West Side Forestry Club, Mr. Routzahn was asked to help in plans for preparing the city for its semi-centennial celebration. Bethany College for girls was addressed in the afternoon and a mass meeting in the Auditorium in the evening.

At Cincinnati Mr. Routzahn spoke before the Optimist Club, a public-spirited organization of business and professional men and city officials, following the weekly luncheon. An afternoon address with stereopticon was given at the Country Club, members of the Municipal Art Society and the Cincinnati Woman's Club having been invited as guests. In the evening a neighborhood gathering held in O'Brienville, near East Walnut Hills, was addressed, the expectation being that the

neighborhood improvement organizations may be extended to other parts of the city.

The Superior, Wisconsin, Public Improvement League and the Commercial Club of Duluth arranged a series of conferences, addresses at schools and stereopticon lectures in April.

RURAL FEDERATION

Significance attaches to the successful federation of the societies of McHenry County, Ill., under the name of "The Home, School and Church." The McHenry County Farmer's Institute, Women's Domestic Science Association, Young People's Club, Teacher's Association, and Federation of Churches met simultaneously at Woodstock, Illinois, conducting sectional meetings and joint meetings, to the advantage of all concerned. Here is a plan worthy of imitation.

FROM THE FIELD

The Los Angeles *Express* has been publishing a useful series of "Studies of Civic Affairs" consisting of interviews with principal officers of the city on questions connected with Los Angeles interests. The idea is capital and has been well carried out. The president of the council, superintendent of water works, city engineer, mayor, and councilmen have talked at length. The story of successful management of the municipal water system is especially interesting to outside readers.

The Civics Club of the Oranges, New Jersey, with good results, adopted the Chicago plan of questioning candidates for School Board and Common Council so as to print them for the information of voters. The former were asked for their position on school facilities, curriculum and the erection of a new school building; the latter were questioned on the granting of franchises, railroad elevation and improvement of the water system.

J. Horace McFarland's new book, "Getting Acquainted with the Trees," describes in a popular way many tree families and the beauties and characteristics of their different species. Many of the interesting features of even our common trees escape the notice of the casual observer, and Mr. McFarland's purpose is to lead to a wider knowledge of tree life, not from the point of view of the botanist and the student, but from the standpoint of the lover of nature and of the beautiful. The author is a leading photographer in his chosen specialty, the realm of plants, flowers and trees, and he beautifies his descriptions of the trees with many truly remarkable pictures of leaves, flowers, fruit and the trees themselves. Among the tree families of which he writes are maples, pines, oaks, willows, apples, and nut-bearing trees. Price \$1.75 net.

The State Library Commissions of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin propose to try the experiment of circulating three pamphlets published by the American League for Civic Improvement in their traveling libraries.

The New Orleans Progressive Union is planning to renew the campaign for clean streets.

The Second Annual Report of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis has been issued by Secretary Earle Layman under date of March, 1904. The league now has about two hundred and forty-two honorary members and 1,432 regular members. This report is full of suggestions from experience, and will be valuable to every organization which is actively engaged in improvement work.

The tenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the Eleventh National Conference for Good City Government was called to meet in Chicago as the guests of the City Club, April 27, 28 and 29. By sessions the chief subjects on the program were "Home Rule For Cities," "Taxation," "Nomination Reform," "Non-partisanship," "Uniform Municipal Accounting," "Instruction in Municipal Government."

The committee on parks of the Municipal Art Society, John C. Olmsted, chairman, is at work on a report upon improvements of New York City's park system for submission to the municipal authorities.

The San Francisco Merchant's Association has been actively engaged in the establishment of free flower markets on the streets, as "one of the city's most attractive and delightful features of civic beauty."

The report of Gifford Pinchot, forester of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1903 shows more progress in forestry than any previous year has shown, although he adds that actual progress is small because present provisions for the work are wholly insufficient. Sentiment for forest preservation has notably increased in the Western states where irrigation is so important. The friendly attitude of the National Lumber Manufacturer's Association is noted as well as a tendency among railroads to conserve forests. Plans for private owners to follow are an important feature of the bureau's work.

A special number of *Charities*, New York, devoted to "The Immigrant" was issued February 6. Among the articles are "The Backwater of Immigration" by Arthur P. Kellogg; "Immigration as a Relief Problem," by Edward T. Devine; "Are We Shouldering Europe's Burden?" by F. H. Ainsworth; "Immigration and Dependence," by Kate Holladay Ciaghorn; "The Immigration Problem," by Robert De C. Ward; "Immigration and Household Labor," by Frances A. Kellor; "The Need of a General Plan for Settling Immigrants Outside the Great Cities," by Eliot Norton.

CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

THE RETURN TO NATURE

I

1. Roll-call: Respond with quotations or brief readings on nature.
2. Correlation: Appoint some person to analyze briefly the interrelation of the civic topics in the May CHAUTAUQUAN "The Return to Nature," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education," items in "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Highways and Byways," etc.
3. Summary: Epitomize article on "The Return to Nature," by Charles Zueblin, in the May CHAUTAUQUAN.
4. Word Study: Definitions of rustic, pagan, park, boulevard, forestry, etc. (select words from "The Return to Nature," in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, May, 1904).
5. Report: A library or study committee should as promptly as possible index all books and other library references available to club members, enlisting the coöperation of the librarians, if any. Besides aiding the program committee in preparation for the meeting, mention of especially attractive references will be valuable for future reading by the members.
6. Book Reviews: Hodges' "Nature Study and Life," and Bailey's "Nature Study Idea."
7. Reports: Special committee to report upon "Nature Study in the Local Public Schools,"

"The Cleveland Home Gardening Plan Adapted for Use in Our Schools," "Street Trees and Tree Planting," "School Gardens," "The Need of Playgrounds in This Community," etc.

8. Reading: Selections from Thoreau's "Walden, or Life in the Woods."

II

1. Roll-call: Respond with quotations or brief readings about rural life, life in the woods, etc.
2. Paper: "The Town's Opportunity—the Town vs. City" (see "The Town's Opportunity," by Charles Mulford Robinson, in *Home and Flowers*).
3. Discussion: The opportunity of this town and what we may do to claim it. Have participants represent the town government, the schools, the churches, the business men, the working men, the householders, the public library, the newspaper, etc.
4. Paper: Relation of the town to rural improvements, irrigation, forestry, good roads, etc.
5. Experiences in camp-life, home gardening, tramps and tours, and other "returns to nature."

In accordance with local conditions and opportunities the program committee may select from the following additional topics for literary, historical

or practical presentation in the meeting: "Streets and Boulevards," "Parks and Drives," "Playgrounds and Recreation Grounds," "Landscape Gardening," "Rural Betterment—Communication, Education, etc.," "Economic Forestry and Irrigation," "Preservation of Scenic Beauty," etc.

READING REFERENCES

In addition to a few references largely selected from the publications of the past two years only the "guide posts" to the wealth of book and periodical material are given.

See "A Partial Bibliography of Civic Progress" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, August, 1903).

See "A Bibliography of Municipal Problems and Conditions" (*Municipal Affairs*, March, 1901, to date).

See "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature."

See "Cumulative Book Index."

"Among Green Trees," by Julia Ellen Rogers (Mumford).

"Art of Camping," by Daniel Beard (*World's Work*, June, 1903).

"The Brook Book," by Mary Rogers Miller (Doubleday).

"Camping in an Abandoned Farmhouse," by William Byron Forbush, *Charities*, April 4, 1903).

"Civics Number" of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, August, 1903.

"Economics of Forestry," by B. E. Fernow (Crowell).

"Education through Nature Study," by John P. Munson (Kellogg). Note first and second chapters.

"First Book of Forestry," by F. Roth (Ginn).

"The Flower Garden," by Ida D. Bennett (McClure, Phillips & Co.).

"The Forest," by S. E. White (Outlook Company).

"Forest Influences," relation to climate, water supplies, sanitation, etc. (Department of Agriculture, Washington).

"Forestry and Foresters," by Theodore Roosevelt (*Current Literature*, September, 1903).

"The House in the Woods," by Arthur Henry (Barnes).

"House-tents in California," by Helen L. Jones (*Out West*, March, 1903).

"How to Make School Gardens," by H. D. Hemenway (Doubleday).

"Irrigation Institutions," by E. Mead (Macmillan).

"Living out of Doors," by E. P. Powell (*Independent*, Sept. 17, 1903).

"Nature and the Camera," by A. R. Dugmore (Doubleday).

"Nature Study and Life," by C. F. Hodge (Ginn).

"The Nature Study Idea," by L. H. Bailey (Doubleday).

"Practical Forestry for Beginners," by John Gifford (Appleton).

"Recent Tendencies of American Country Life," by O. McG. Howard, in "Nation-wide Civic Betterment" (American League for Civic Improvement).

"Relative Influence of City and Country Life on Morality, Health, Fecundity, Longevity and Mortality," by J. S. Hough (*Annals of American Academy*).

"Rural Communities and the Church," by G. T. Nesmith (*American Journal of Sociology*, May, 1903).

"School Gardens in Great Cities," by Helen C. Bennett (*Review of Reviews*, April, 1904).

"Studies of Trees in Winter," by Annie Oakes Huntington (Knight & Millet).

"A Treatise on Pruning Forest and Ornamental Trees," by A. Des Cars (Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture).

"Tree Planting on Streets and Highways," by Wm. F. Fox (J. B. Lyon Company).

"Vegetation a Remedy for the Summer Heat of Cities," by Stephen Smith (*Popular Science Monthly*, February, 1899).

Publications of Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Publications of Agriculture Experiment Stations. Publications of Office of Road Inquiry, Washington, D. C.

Reports and publications of state forestry and irrigation commission and associations.

Publications of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Tribune Building, New York.

Reports of the Trustees of Public Reservations, Boston.

Address American League for Civic Improvement, No. 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago.

News Summary: Current Events

DOMESTIC

March 1.—President and cabinet decide not to send troops to Panama; marines will guard the isthmus.

2.—Secretary Hay and Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, sign a new treaty confirming Cuba's title to the Isle of Pines. Gen. Charles Dick of Ohio is chosen to succeed Senator Hanna, by a vote of 174 to 25. The Religious Education Association opens its second annual convention in Philadelphia.

3.—Delaware negroes meet at Dover and form a permanent organization to protect interests of colored people in that state.

4.—United States sends marines to protect mining interests at Unsan, Korea.

5.—Payment for Panama Canal withheld owing to defects in title to property.

9.—Kansas Republican state convention instructs its delegates to the national convention to vote for Roosevelt. Eastern Pennsylvania is flooded.

10.—Coast of California devastated by worst storm in years. Salaries of canal commissioners fixed at \$12,000 per annum, with \$15 a day additional while on the isthmus.

11.—Miners of Central Pennsylvania vote to accept wages offered by operators, and strike is avoided.

14.—United States Supreme Court declares the Northern Securities Company unlawful, and the merger must be dissolved.

15.—Andrew Carnegie is elected member of the

executive committee of the National Civic Federation.

16.—Under a ruling by Commissioner Ware, all Civil War veterans over sixty-two years of age will be pensioned.

18.—Panic on New York cotton exchange follows announcement of Daniel J. Sully, the "cotton king," that he is unable to meet his engagements. Miners vote against a strike, and accept reduction. Leonard Wood is confirmed as a major general by the senate.

19.—Andrew Carnegie gives \$5,000,000 for educational purposes. Department of Commerce and Labor begins an investigation of charges against the beef trust.

20.—The American Tract Society holds its annual meeting in Washington.

22.—President Roosevelt instructs Panama Canal Commission to use all possible dispatch in construction of the canal. The Cuban treaty, embodying the Platt amendment, is ratified by the senate.

23.—Governor Peabody, of Colorado, again proclaims martial law at Trinidad.

24.—Secretary Taft submits plan to congress for issuing bonds to build railroads in the Philippines.

27.—Major Rathbone appeals to congress for a review of his case in connection with Cuban postal frauds.

31.—Thirteen thousand Iowa coal miners strike for increase of wages. Obstacles to transfer of Panama Canal being removed, United States officials prepare to make payment.

FOREIGN

March 1.—Russian warships are reported to be landlocked at Port Arthur.

3.—Russians observe forty-third anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

4.—Lima, Peru, suffers from the most violent earthquake in thirty years.

5.—Joaquin Velez is chosen president of Colombia.

6.—Vladivostok is bombarded by Japanese warships.

8.—Japanese troops advance from the Yalu River. Marquis Ito is appointed special envoy to Korea.

9.—Conservatives win in elections in Cuba.

11.—Russian and Japanese fleets engage in fierce battle off Port Arthur. Bulgaria and Turkey reach an agreement by which the sultan promises reforms which will bring peace to the Balkan states.

14.—Funeral services are held in Seoul over remains of the dowager empress of Korea, who died in January.

16.—Paderewski, famous pianist, is expelled from Russia for remark to czar.

18.—Pope Pius protests against persecution of religious orders by French government.

19.—The pope receives officials of the Italian government in private audience.

20.—Japanese parliament opens, and members indorse action of mikado in declaring war.

21.—Reported that bubonic plague is raging in Johannesburg, South Africa.

23.—By an imperial decree issued at Seoul, Yongsampho is opened to trade.

24.—Reported that the Herrero uprising in South Africa is spreading.

26.—Emperor William of Germany is welcomed to Naples by King Victor Emmanuel.

28.—The French chamber of deputies passes a bill prohibiting all forms of teaching by religious orders. Russia declares martial law in Newchwang.

OBITUARY

March 1.—General Vanovsky, former minister of war of Russia, dies in St. Petersburg.

5.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, head of German army, dies in Hanover.

17.—Duke of Cambridge, a field marshal in the British army, dies in London.

21.—William R. Grace, ex-mayor of New York, dies in New York City.

24.—Sir Edwin Arnold, author, dies in London.

27.—Major General Thomas O. Osborn, dies in Washington.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

1. Symposium: How to Make the Most of a Summer Vacation. (Leader should note suggestions on blackboard and summarize conclusions.)

2. Papers: (a) Review of Congressional Proceedings to date; (b) Work of the Religious Education Association; (c) Commissioner Ware's Service Pension Ruling (March 16); (d) Character Sketches of General G. W. Davis (Governor of Panama Canal Zone), President Charles W. Eliot (seventieth birthday, March 21), and John Muir.

3. Readings: (a) From "Amalgamation and Assimilation of Immigrants," by John R. Commons (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for May); (b) From "Is the New Immigration Dangerous to the Country," by O. P. Austin (North American Review for April); (c) From "Enemies of the Republic," by Lincoln Steffens (McClure's for April); (d) From "The New American Type," by H. D. Sedgwick (Atlantic for April); (e) From "The Breaking Up of the Standard Oil Trust," by Ida M. Tarbell (McClure's for April).

4. Debate: Resolved, That minority opinions in supreme court decisions should not be published.

FOREIGN

1. War Summary: (Appoint some person to summarize the events of the Russo-Japanese War to date, using wall map to illustrate.)

2. Papers: (a) The Political Situation in England; (b) Why Denmark and Sweden Fear Russia; (c) How we Get the News of War; (d) Colombia's President (Joaquin Velez, elected March 5) and Policies; (e) Character Sketch of the late Sir Edwin Arnold.

3. Readings: (a) From "The War and After," by Henry P. Norman (World's Work for April); (b) From "Has Russia Any Strong Man?" by E. J. Dillon (North American Review for April); (c) From "Kwaidan" (Weird Tales from Japan) by Lafcadio Hearn (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); (d) From Corea, the Hermit Nation," by W. E. Griffiths (Scribners); (e) From "My Air Ships," by A. Santos-Dumont (Century Co.).

4. Addresses: Religious Systems of Russia and Japan Compared.

C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D.
LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
HENRY W. WARREN, D.D.
J. M. GIBSON, D.D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.
WM. C. WILKINSON, D.D.
W. P. KANE, D.D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

TO THE CLASS OF 1904

Dear Classmates:

In a recent letter from one of our members in Kansas City, the writer says: "We have had a delightful course of study this winter and have especially enjoyed 'Literary Leaders of America.' The Lewis Miller Class will have three graduates in our circle and we are all planning to come to Chautauqua." It is evident from this and from many other letters, that we shall have a large and enthusiastic class at Chautauqua this summer. We are glad to know also that many who cannot be with us at Chautauqua will represent the class and receive recognition at other assemblies.

It will be welcome news to those who heard Mr. Edward Howard Griggs at Chautauqua two years ago, to learn that he is to give the Recognition Day address to our class. The subject of his address will be "Self-Culture Through the Vocation."

We are also very much favored in having Professor Richard Burton, author of one of our required books for this year, as our Class Poet. The suggestion that we invite Mr. Burton to write the class poem was made by one of our number, and the committee found that other members of the class were much in favor of it. Mr. Burton very cordially complied with our request and we are sure that the class will all feel that he has well interpreted the spirit of our motto. Mr. Francis Wilson, one of our vice-presidents, who has had the unique distinction of conducting a successful circle in his company during the four years, is to be present at Chautauqua to graduate and we hope will speak at our alumni banquet on Recognition Day.

It must be joyful news to you all to know that Chancellor Vincent is to be at Chautauqua this summer, and will greet us as the first class to graduate from the new Hall of Philosophy. In view of this fact we shall doubtless wish as a class at some time to make a lasting contribution to this significant building. One of our members, Mr. Wilson, has already contributed a column.

Let me in closing remind those who have not yet finished the readings that there is time to do a good deal of catching up before Recognition Day, August 17.

Anticipating the pleasure of meeting the representatives of our class at Chautauqua, I am

Cordially yours,

SCOTT BROWN, Class President.

LIBRARY ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLES

In another part of the Round Table this month we present in concrete form some of the practical results of altruistic effort put forth by our Chautauqua circles. The number of towns whose public libraries owe much to Chautauqua's inspiration is growing steadily. The forms of effort revealed by brief reports from the circles are most varied, as are the natural gifts of the workers. But the encouraging feature of it all is that persistence and good will and unswerving devotion to ideals are sure to be contagious. Education is often a slow process but results are sure to come, and no one can measure the far-reaching influence foreshadowed by these struggles of earnest Chautauquans for civic betterment. Every part of the country, New England, the South, the far West and the Middle States, can point to the permanent embodiment of Chautauqua ideals in village and city libraries.



THE COURSE FOR 1904-05

Elsewhere in this magazine will be found details of the C. L. S. C. course for next year. Our studies of the Racial Composition of our own people have suggested to us at every step the problems that Europe is working out. Next year in our "Social Progress Year" we shall make closer acquaintance with some of these interesting developments among our kin across the sea.



SOME PURPOSE NOVELS

As a preparation for our study of European Social Progress next year, some of our readers may like to utilize part of their summer leisure in reading a few of the great novels which deal with English social conditions. The following brief list is suggested: "John Halifax," by D. M. Craik; "Alton Locke," by Charles Kingsley; "Marcella," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward; "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," Walter Besant; "Mary Barton," by Mrs. Gaskell; "Felix Holt," by George Eliot; "Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade.



TO THE "FRESHMAN" CLASS

As 1907's you are to be congratulated upon your fine class record, far ahead of last year's enrolment

Many of you have had your mettle pretty well tested in this, your first year. Some of you have fallen by the way. Some who have dropped behind will catch up—and four years hence no one who receives his diploma will regret the sacrifices that have led to it. Chautauqua develops persistence and helps us to see the relative value of things. It is worth while to sacrifice some ease and pleasure for the sake of a wider intellectual outlook. The next three years will introduce us to the world of nations



STATUE OF JOHN ERICSSON

The great Swedish-American inventor. In Battery Park New York.

outside of our own. As we have this year studied America's problems, we shall in the following years get into touch with other nations' perplexities. The sense of human brotherhood must become a more and more real thing to every true Chautauquan. Don't be discouraged if the end of the first year finds you behind. Follow the advice of that sturdy American, sent to us by Denmark, Jacob Riis, when he says, "Stick to it and remember that sticking to it is the best part."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE 1904 CLASS

Members of the Class of 1904 will receive during the month of May, a special communication from the Chautauqua Office, giving particulars of all requirements for graduation. This will be in the form of a "Report Blank" upon which each graduate can report the four years' readings. Many readers are under the impression that they must fill out the memoranda each year in order to graduate, but this is not the case. Any member who has read the four years' books and the required readings in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* is entitled to the diploma. The "Report Blank" enables him to report this fact without filling out the memoranda. Often graduates who have done the reading under difficulties, fill out the memoranda after graduation and thus add seals to their diplomas. Any member of 1904 who fails to receive the "Report Blank" by June 1 should report this fact to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York.



CHILDREN'S READING

Parents and teachers and librarians who are looking for guidance in the all-important subject of children's reading, will appreciate a carefully classified list of books which has been issued by the public library of Buffalo, New York. The classification of the books is threefold: First by grades, second by authors and titles, and finally by subject. A brief list of teacher's reference books suitable for public school libraries, is also added. The preface states that "the chief purpose of the catalogue is to help the teacher to find the book she wants to use in her work or to recommend to her pupils." From one point of view parents and librarians may also be said to come under the head of "teachers" and they will certainly find this little pamphlet most valuable. Copies can be secured from the Buffalo Public Library for thirty-one cents.



NOTES

The assembly at Plainville, Connecticut, is anticipating a gala occasion on Recognition Day this year when Chancellor Vincent is to be present and fully fifty graduates are expected to pass the arches. This Connecticut Chautauqua is, as their secretary writes, "Emphatically a C. L. S. C. Assembly. Our first enrolment of readers four years ago reached a little above fifty, the next year about one hundred, the next not quite one hundred and fifty and last year nearly two hundred. You may know how well we have kept them in line when we expect at least fifty to pass the gate and arches this year. Our best constituency is in the circles. Last year we organized a strong S. H. G. There are hundreds of grad-

uates in the state and they are becoming much interested in building up an assembly."

The members of the Seaside Circle, of Belfast Maine, have recently raised ten dollars for the new Hall of Philosophy at Chautauqua and are rejoicing in the fact that they are to have a definite share in creating what is to be a beautiful and significant building.



SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS FOR THE "SOCIAL PROGRESS YEAR"

Circles and readers can often increase their library facilities by giving to their librarians, months in advance, notice of books which they are liable to need in their studies. Many of the states furnish traveling libraries, and if correspondence with the state library is opened up early, the chance of securing a picked set of books is better than if this is deferred until late in the summer. The following list will be found useful as supplementary works for next year's course:

1. *Social Progress*: Fyffe's "History of Modern Europe" (1 vol. edition, Holt). McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times." "History of Modern Europe," C. W. Andrews. "The Modern Régime," Taine. "The French Revolution and Modern French Socialism," Peixotto. "The French People," Arthur Hassall. "Italy Today," King and Okey (Scribners). "Union of Italy," W. J. Stillman. "Outlines of English Industrial History," Cunningham and McArthur. "Recent Economic Changes," D. A. Wells. "French and German Socialism," R. T. Ely. "The Social Unrest," John Graham Brooks. "German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle," Wm. H. Dawson. "Our European Neighbors Series" (Putnam). See also list of English novels on page 287.
2. *France*: "Travels in France," Arthur Young (Bohn Ed.). "Eve of the French Revolution," Lowell. "The French Revolution," W. E. H. Lecky. "Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era," Rose. "The French Revolution," Carlyle. "History of Civilization in England," Buckle. "Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot," John Morley. "The Ancient Régime," Taine. Rousseau's "Social Contract" (translated by Tozer). "France before the Revolution of 1789," De Tocqueville. "The Causes of the French Revolution," Dabney. "Marie Antoinette," Saint-Amand. "Life of Turgot," W. W. Stephens. "The French Revolution," J. H. McCarthy. "The Story of France," T. E. Watson. "Historical View of the French Revolution," Michélet. "History of the French Revolution,"

Mignet. "Portraits of Celebrated Women," Sainte-Beuve. "My Scrap Book of the French Revolution," E. W. Latimer. "The Reds of the Midi," "The Terror," and "The White Terror," Felix Gras. "The Country in Danger," "Madame Therese," "Year One of the Republic," Erckmann-Chatrian. "Ninety-three," Victor Hugo. "Tale of Two Cities," Dickens. "Adventures of Francois," S. Weir Mitchell. "Robert Tournay," William Sage. "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," H. P. Judson. "Life of A. Thiers," by P. de Rémusat and F. Le Goff. "The Evolution of France under the Third Republic," de Coubertin. "Life of Leon Gambetta," Frank T. Marzials. "Translations from the Poems of Victor Hugo," Henry Carrington. "Life of Victor Hugo," Marzials. "A Memoir of Honoré de Balzac," Katherine Prescott Wormley. "Ernest Renan," Sir M. E. Grant Duff. "Louis Pasteur, His Life and Labors," by His Son-in-law. "Recollections of Forty Years," Ferdinand de Lesseps. "Emile Zola," R. H. Sherard.

3. *Belgium and Germany*: "Baedeker's Guide Books" (Scribners). "Cities of Belgium," Grant Allen. "Great Epics of Medieval Germany," Dippold. "German Life in Town and Country," Dawson. "Germany Past and Present," "The Story of Germany," S. Baring-Gould. "Wagner's Heroes and Wagner's Heroines," Constance Maud. "Legends of the Middle Ages," Guerber. "Goethe and Schiller," H. H. Boyesen. "Life of Schiller," Carlyle.



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR JUNE

MAY 27—JUNE 3—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "The Racial Composition of the American People." Amalgamation and Assimilation.

JUNE 3-10—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Cuba."

JUNE 10-17—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "American Sculptors and Their Art."



SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

Many circles are in the habit of closing their year's work with a special program in which social features play a prominent part. The following suggestions combine the element of social diversion with some reference to the year's studies. Additional suggestions will be found in the JUNE CHAUTAUQUANS of previous years.

1. Roll-call: Let each member state some of the facts which have most impressed him in his study of the "Racial Composition of the American People."
2. Identifying Quotations: Let fifty quotations be selected from "Literary Leaders of Amer-

- ica." These should be numbered and each member provided with a sheet of paper also numbered. The leader should then read the quotations slowly, giving the number of each, the members writing the name of the author against the number assigned. After the list has been gone through once, a member may call for the rereading of a given quotation in order to have a little more time to think it over.
3. Tableaux representing cartoons relating to current history. *The Review of Reviews* gives a large number each month from which selections may easily be made.
 4. Music: Popular airs of different nations. If the circle can secure the services of a skilful pianist who can improvise readily, some well-known American air like "John Brown's Body" or "Dixie" can be played in a style appropriate to each nationality. The German would render it sonorously, the Italian with operatic flourishes, the Irishman in jig time, the Scotchman with the suggestion of pipes as an accompaniment, the Scandinavian in weird fashion *a la* Grieg.
 5. Representatives of the races which are making America might in turn describe their

great national heroes, leaving the audience to guess what nation each represents and who the hero is which he describes.

6. Singing: "America" or "The Star Spangled Banner."



THE TRAVEL CLUB

1. Roll-call: Reports on the characteristics of the different provinces of Cuba.
2. Map Review: Geographic features of Cuba.
3. Papers: The races of Cuba and their social relations (see "Industrial Cuba," by Porter, "Cuba and Porto Rico," by Hill, and "Tomorrow in Cuba," by Pepper); Sanitation in Cuba (see above references).
4. Reading: Selection from "My Ride Across Cuba," by A. S. Rowan, from *McClure's Magazine*, 11:372, or from Julia Ward Howe's "Trip to Cuba" published in 1860, or from Davey's "Cuba Past and Present."
5. Papers: The Sugar Problem in Cuba; Other Industries of the Island.
6. Reading: Selections from "First Year of Cuban Self-government," by M. E. Hanna, *Atlantic*, 92:113-20 (July, '03).



ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON APRIL READINGS

"READING JOURNEY IN THE BORDERLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES"

1. Near the forty-ninth meridian, passing east of the West Indies and entering South America at the mouth of the Amazon.
2. "The Man Without a Country."
3. An English philanthropist, statesman and orator, famous as an opponent of the slave trade. Began agitating the slavery question in 1787 in which he was aided by Pitt. In 1792 he carried in the commons a bill for gradual abolition, but it was thrown out by the lords. Abolition was secured in 1807 and the Emancipation Bill in 1833, a month after his death.
4. A Haitian revolutionist (1743-1803). He rose to supreme power in Haiti and ultimately threw off all allegiance to France. Napoleon sent a force to subdue the island and after a fierce struggle Toussaint capitulated and was pardoned. Later he was arrested on charge of conspiracy, and sent a prisoner to France where he remained until his death.
5. A British saint and martyr who with 11,000 virgins was said to have been put to death by an

army of Huns near Cologne. 6. Charles Wolfe, a young Irish poet, who died in his thirty-second year.

"RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE"

1. Two-thirds.
2. George E. Waring, Jr., born in New York state in 1833. A farmer in the early part of his life, educated as an engineer. In 1857 drainage engineer of Central Park. Colonel of cavalry in Civil War. Reconstructed sewerage of Memphis in 1878. Served on National Board of Health. Assistant engineer of New Orleans and in 1894 Commissioner of Street Cleaning in New York City. Sent to Havana to study conditions, he contracted yellow fever and died in 1898.
3. In her river reservations with their inland boating privileges, her great park system, the largest of municipal pleasure grounds, and in Revere Beach with its unparalleled bathing facilities.
4. Denmark; Germany; Switzerland; Scotland; Sweden; Norway.



HOW CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLES HAVE PROMOTED PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The last Round Table of the year showed a brave array of delegates in session. Even the islands of the sea were heard from, for Hawaii sent an English lady as its representative. "Our circle," remarked this delegate, as she was given a place of honor in the front row, "is a good illustration of racial composition, for we include English, Americans, Germans and Portuguese, and you can appreciate how much we have to do with the race problem in Hawaii when I remind you that in addition to

the four races mentioned we have Chinese, Japanese, Porto Ricans, Norwegians, French and Swedes besides the native Hawaiians."

"I think we can't find a better subject for this, our closing Round Table," said Pendragon, "than 'Books and Life.' Our Hawaiian delegate's allusion to the conditions in her part of the Pacific reminds us that her experience is typical of that of many Americans in less remote places. Now the important question for us to consider is, how is our

knowledge of life as we are gaining it through books, affecting our activities? What is each one of us doing to help ever so little in decreasing the proportion of illiteracy among our people? You see what I am leading up to. Our May meeting is the time when we report progress on our library ventures, and, judging from these photographs which have been handed to me, there has been a great deal of commendable activity. A number of delegates have asked for a short bibliography of material that would help them in organizing library work, and I will give some hints on this subject before we close, but first let us hear from those who have actually entered the lists and done duty on the field of battle. We are thankful that the warfare which our knights wage is of a bloodless sort. Ignorance and apathy are foes worthy of our steel and the struggle leaves behind no such bitterness as must be the result of the dismal story of Russo-Japanese rivalry."



"Our delegate from Charlotte, Vermont, Miss Leavenworth," continued Pendragon, "hardly needs an introduction, for we have followed the career of the 'Breezy Point Library Association' with no little pride these three years. Perhaps for the benefit of the later members of the Round Table I ought to state that this association was formed in 1899 by thirteen young women of Charlotte, Vermont, who gave a play entitled 'Breezy Point' to secure funds for starting a public library. Four of the parts were taken by members of the C. L. S. C. In default of a hall, the play was



FIRST HOME OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

In the residence of the town clerk, 1901.

given in the Methodist Episcopal church, no longer used for church services, and was so successful that it was repeated in an adjoining town. Other plays and socials have been given at different times and the library, comprising several hundred volumes and favorably situated in the town clerk's office, has been well patronized. But I must let their representative tell you the rest of the story:"

"The Breezy Point Library Association has made good progress since my report of two years ago," responded Miss Leavenworth. "Last May we bought the old Methodist church in which we have always given our plays and in which we earned the money to start our library. In August we dedicated the building—now 'Library Hall' (you will see from the photograph that it is quite a stately struc-



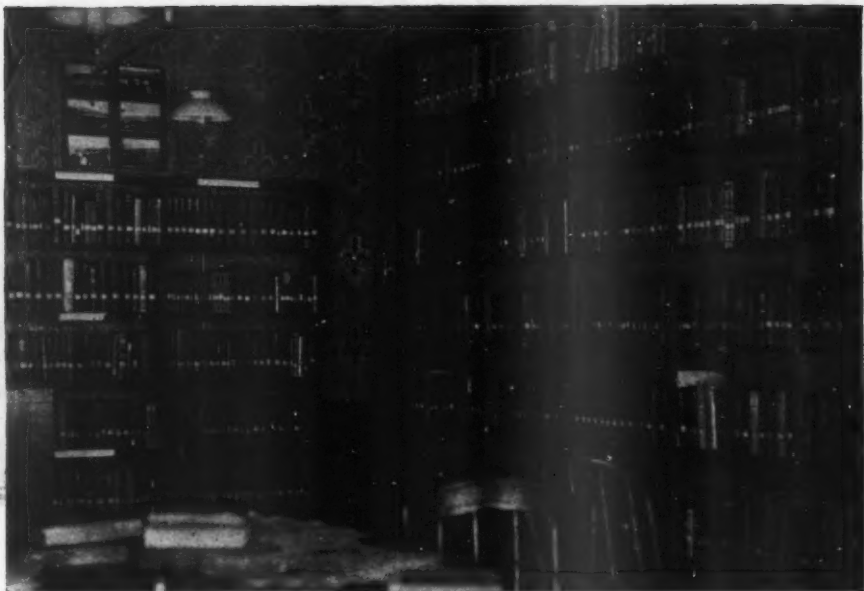
LIBRARY HALL

Headquarters of Charlotte, Vermont, Public Library, 1904.

ture) by repeating our first play—'Breezy Point.' The three basement rooms were in a very dilapidated condition. Last fall we slated the roof and repaired these three rooms so that now we have a library room ceiled in hardwood—a large room for suppers, socials, etc., and a kitchen. We also have a very pretty drop curtain, scenery and flies painted by an artist who travels about with his family, giving an entertainment. The last of December we gave a reception for the townspeople in our new rooms, with a literary program including a history of the old building and a review of the work done by the thirteen ladies who formed the Library Association. After the program we served coffee and sandwiches to all present. We paid for the building, as it was, \$600, and spent for repairs \$400. We paid cash for building and repairs by borrowing \$200. During this time we have spent something each month for new books. I cannot give you the exact number of volumes, but we have between six and seven hundred. We hope soon to be able to purchase a piano for the hall and furniture for our kitchen and social room. Last month we had a 'Mock Trial' which cleared us \$35. We have every reason to feel encouraged, and I hope this brief report may stimulate some other country town to start a library. You must remember that our township of 1,400 inhabitants covers a wide territory and the village which is the center of our activities is a very small community."



Pendragon glanced at his list of speakers. "It would seem," he said, "that the name of Haw-



INTERIOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, ANDOVER, NEW YORK

horne is still potent to conjure with. The Hawthorne Circle of Andover, New York, and the Hawthorne Circle, of Wapping, Connecticut, are both ready to report progress." "Our Hawthorne Circle," replied Mr. Sadd, the representative from Connecticut, "is proud to report that we are actually to have a library building of our own. The site has been selected and the architect is at work upon plans. The story of our enterprise was told quite fully in the May CHAUTAUQUAN for 1901, but I may add here that the distinctive feature of our work as a circle was in 'keeping everlastingly at it' and so by degrees educating public sentiment. One town meeting after another voted 'no,' but at last we succeeded. The library is organized in two branches, one at each end of the town, for Wapping is scarcely more than a hamlet and our people are widely scattered. The library is now five years old and each year the town adds about two hundred books. We have not far from two thousand volumes, and the number of persons drawing books has been surprisingly large. Next year I hope to be able to show you a photograph of our new building."

"Nothing so imposing as a new library building have we to offer," said the Andover delegate, Mrs. Clarke, "but you may like to see this picture of the interior of our library. The Hawthorne C. L. S. C. and the Lucy Stone Club of our village fell heir to the books of an early library association which had

lost all vitality. We succeeded in arousing the community so that they contributed books, money and the use of a building. The state then gave us some aid and now our town, which is like the others from which we have heard, a scattered community, supports the library. But the clerical work is done by volunteers. Our circle holds its meetings around the library table and the required books are kept there for reference till the end of the year when they are catalogued and put on the shelves. We have more than fifteen hundred books and over eight hundred readers, so you see the library reaches a large number of homes."

Pendragon next selected a letter from a file before him saying, "Before I introduce another speaker let me read you this letter from Miss Mary L. Cowles, of Osceola, New York. I want you all to be especially interested in this library venture, for it is an instance of devotion to ideals, not often paralleled. The population of Osceola village is about one hundred and sixty but it is the center of a farming community and the library work, which is due entirely to the devotion of the Chautauqua Circle, centers in the general store of the village. It has been uphill work for these Chautauquans to raise money even to meet the small expense involved in a traveling library, but they have kept steadily at it. People of every class and condition use the books and many of these

books are carried miles into the country. Miss Cowles writes:

"I try to keep a few papers and magazines on the counters all the time. We have now a year's numbers of the *Cosmopolitan*, this year's *American Agriculturist*, and a Syracuse daily paper. These papers have been used more than usual this winter because it has been so cold and stormy and many have been out of work. We had another traveling library last summer, but haven't been able to get one this winter. A few weeks ago five members of our reading circle decided to get a 'Home Library' for which we pay one dollar for three months—ten volumes. We have had a very interesting circle this winter, giving special attention in our programs to the Travel Studies and the Literary Leaders."



"I'm wondering," said Pendragon, as he replaced the letter, "if there are not some circles here today who have good libraries of their own and who are looking for a chance to render some social service. If so, here's your opportunity. Don't procrastinate. Gather up some of the many good magazines that are lying around your houses, make up a snug box of them, prepay the freight and despatch them as fast as you can to the Osceola circle. You can see from the letter just read what good use can be made of them. Those of us who are surrounded with an abundance of reading matter often fail to realize how difficult it is for some of these isolated communities to get it. Who will be the first to respond? Let me know when we meet again in the fall."



"Will you let me call attention to a most suggestive article which I've just read?" The speaker, a member from Massachusetts, laid a copy of the *Youth's Companion* on the table, as she rose to her feet. "The article is in story form called 'By One-Girl Power.' You'll find it in the number for February 4, 1904, volume 78, page 53. I've bought several copies to send to people that I know who live in country communities. In brief it is the story of a girl who after being away at school returns to her native village. Her father is the minister and their house the library center of the town. The girl begins to realize that the village

generally is dependent upon their household for reading matter. People drop in for books and magazines at all hours of the day or night and are never disappointed. One day when the dressmaker comes for a pattern magazine, and a neighbor's boy for a book, our heroine realizes that the supply is really not keeping pace with the demand. She decides, upon the spur of the moment, to charge five cents for every loan, and to use the proceeds



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY

to buy more books. At first the community receives a slight shock at this change of front but they are gradually educated to a new point of view, the minister's house harbors a growing library and in the end the town takes hold and provides its own building. The story is so well told that it is sure to prove effective as a missionary document."



"While we are rejoicing in the progress made by our older circles," commented Pendragon, as he held up a photograph, "it is an especial pleasure to note some later developments of the library spirit. The attractive building which you notice in this photograph is at Freehold, New Jersey, and is the result of Chautauqua energy plus Mr. Carnegie! Perhaps Mrs. Rosell will tell us how this desirable combination was brought about."

"It's a cheerful tale to tell," responded Mrs. Rosell, "for the people of our town rose to the occasion splendidly. You see we had a small subscription library which had been carried on for several years by the King's Daughters. They formed a library auxiliary and the chief workers except the president were our Chautauqua members



ASSUMPTION LIBRARY

We held a fair at which we raised seven hundred and fifty dollars, the ladies of the town having pledged themselves to raise the money to pay for the lot which cost about two thousand dollars. The rest of the money we raised by subscription, dividing the town into districts and giving everybody an opportunity to become interested in the plan and to help. Mr. Carnegie heard of us through friends and gave us ten thousand dollars and the voters of the town have pledged a thousand dollars for the maintenance of the library. We hope to occupy the building May 1. Perhaps you'll be interested to know that eight of our circle of twelve members have bought the 'Century Dictionary' in the last two years. The C. L. S. C. is firmly established here and we enjoy it thoroughly."



"I can't help thinking," remarked a Brooklyn reader, "how the city members might help the country readers with their magazines, and this reminds me of a plan I read of the other day and which I propose to put into practice as soon as possible. I got this idea from the *Century Magazine* for March, 1897, in volume 53, page 793, to speak in library terms. I have several neighbors who remain in the city during a great part of the summer and while we are trying to keep cool indoors we propose to work out this magazine idea and have some material ready to give away in the fall. Its a very clever scheme to utilize the best articles in the miscellaneous magazines which come to us—

Century, Harper, Scribner, etc. In brief, the plan is to remove first the covers and advertisements. Then with a strong, sharp pair of nippers to cut and draw out the wire threads. This makes it possible to separate the different articles, and then comes the fun of classifying. Little groups of related articles are put together, although they may come from wholly different sources. As the writer put it, 'however strained the relations of the editors or managers of the respective publications, no estrangement existed here.' The limit of size for a single volume ought to be an inch and a half. A thicker volume is cumbersome. The charm of this plan is, that many valuable articles not likely to come into our hands again are easily preserved and readily referred to. The delightful editorials from the 'Easy Chair,' 'Editor's Drawer' and 'In Lighter Vein' can be put into one volume and labeled 'Essays.' Here are some of the titles which are given in *The Century* as having been bestowed upon these volumes by the persons who worked out the scheme: 'Artists,' 'Architecture,' 'The Stage,' 'Biographical,' 'Invention and Discovery,' etc. Short stories can be collected and classified, humorous ones being put together, dialect stories in another volume, etc. Many articles would be thrown out altogether as scarcely worthy of preservation and from a mass of accumulated literature eight or ten compact volumes could be made up, the general character of whose contents would be evident at a glance. The item of binding would not be a very serious one, and a circle

which worked out this plan could make up a first-rate collection of books which would be an inexpressible boon to some isolated community. I hope I've not talked too long and that some of you will try the plan for yourselves."

"No one need apologize for taking up time with practical suggestions," commented Pendragon, "when they are pointed as these are. Don't fail, please, to jot down the number of that *Century Magazine* in your note-books, and then we must hear from the John Ruskin Circle, of Assumption, Illinois, who have recently had most eventful library experiences."

"Of course, ours is a new circle, as you will understand from our name, that of the Class of 1906," explained Miss Fear, "but we are trying to express something of Ruskin's altruistic spirit, which, we take it, is also the true Chautauqua spirit, and our energies naturally turned in the direction of library work. We had often discussed the library possibilities of our town, when we heard that one of our citizens, Mr. Silas Shafer, was ready to donate two rooms for such a purpose. Then we decided to agitate the matter publicly and the interest grew rapidly. The first money was raised by our townswomen who gave a 'basket social' which brought \$76.50. Then the editors of the *Prairie State Tribune* offered to let our circle edit their paper for one week and with their generous coöperation in advertising and printing we secured \$86. An entertainment and a lecture added to our funds and we have had several most generous donations. Our library was opened in October with three hundred volumes, and has been growing steadily. Cards have been issued to one hundred and nineteen families who make constant use of the books. Our circle furnished the reading room, so we hold our meetings there. We secured maps and railway folders in studying the 'Reading Journeys' and 'Geographic Influences' and altogether have had a most delightful year's work. We are now hoping to stir up sufficient public sentiment to secure a park which is sorely needed in our town of two thousand people."

"I believe you must all feel, as I do," said Pendragon, "that one of the best things shown by all these reports is the way in which our Chautauquans have helped to set other people at work. It is sometimes easier to do things ourselves than to get others aroused, but our service to the community is in proportion to the amount of public spirit we can develop. The 'Bachelor Girls' of Celina, Ohio, have made quite a remarkable record in this respect as Miss Randabaugh who is here with us, will tell you."

"An old fashioned Arthurian tournament

couldn't have moved more swiftly than the events of our career," laughed Miss Randabaugh, "and I don't dare to touch upon them all lest I tire you out. If you'll look in the May CHAUTAUQUAN for the past three years you'll find the chronicle of our true history in black and white, and I'll only add here some report of later developments. As you know, perhaps, our Shakespeare club was the instigator of the library. Of our twenty members some of the most energetic were Chautauquans. That explains why we have the honor of a place at the Round Table. Our library was opened in 1899, and the chief source of revenue has been the proceeds of our lecture courses managed by the twenty club members. In the six successive seasons that we have given these courses, besides furnishing the highest type of entertainment that the town has ever enjoyed, this we feel being an end in itself, we have cleared about \$700, which though slender looking beside the fat Carnegie figures has nevertheless with the combined financial assistance of the other club women of the town made a very good beginning and aroused interest. Our doctors and lawyers added materially to the library funds by playing a number of baseball games, the proceeds of which were donated to the library."

"While the Shakespeare club has been chiefly concerned in building up the library, the History Club and the other Women's Clubs have worked toward getting it a home, for it dwells at present in the city hall where we can have it open but one night each week and we have a feeling that it is only a sort of Spanish possession. Last year the most fruitful plan of the History Club ladies was the compiling of a cook book; while this year the children of the town under the auspices of the same club, gave a profitable extravaganza, Lewis Carroll's 'Alice.' The various Women's Clubs have also solicited subscriptions from the citizens during this last year to be applied to the building fund; While all these things have helped the library little by little financially, they have helped in a more far-reaching way in arousing enthusiasm and we can hope that in two years at most our 'Spanish possession' will be completely naturalized in a home of its own."

Pendragon glanced approvingly over a trim little document as he said, "The Cleveland, Tennessee, library people are so modest in their claims that one can only guess at the amount of good that the library is doing by reading between the lines of this brief report. The Women's Club who are responsible for the library, includes also many Chautauqua readers, and their progress has been noted in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for several years. You will find a picture of the library in the May number for 1902, but it has grown a good deal



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA

since then. The sympathy and earnestness which breathes through every line of this report explains the success of the Cleveland Club library:

"The Cleveland Public Library is open on Saturday morning from nine to eleven o'clock, not a very satisfactory time, but the only one feasible this winter. About fifty books are given out each week to school-children and working people as well as to the townfolk generally. A few good books have been added this year; our collection is small, not more than seven hundred and twenty-five books all told. But much has been accomplished with these few; and still the work goes on. A rummage sale, a sale of fancy articles, a lyceum course, etc., have been our sources of revenue outside the club dues. Books are taken into homes that have no other refining influences; children whose parents are away at work, whose days are spent on the streets, come and read and come again, carrying armfuls of books that seem too heavy for such small backs. And every inconvenience is repaid when the librarian sees a small, pinched face grow bright in telling of some book he or she finds good."



"These beautiful photographs of the Carnegie library at Guthrie, Oklahoma, are in themselves an inspiration, but Mrs. Rhodes' story of how the

library came to be ought to make every one of us grateful that Chautauqua's name is linked with such fair deeds. Let us hear from Mrs. Rhodes:"

"The Mother Club of Guthrie was its first Chautauqua Circle which was organized in 1891 and is still active," replied Mrs. Rhodes. "Our beloved Chancellor, Bishop Vincent, visited the circle a few years after its organization, and in honor of that occasion the circle was named 'Vincent.' We often discussed plans for a library but no definite steps were taken until February, 1900, when the eight clubs of Guthrie formed a city federation. Each club appointed one member to serve on a library committee, and our first attempts to reach the public were by means of a book reception held one stormy evening with only forty books as a result. The Acorn Club gave their circulating library of twenty-five volumes. Another book reception added thirty-five, one of our book dealers contributed twenty-five copies of the latest editions, and a personal canvas of the city added more. Various friends contributed money, the Chautauqua circle gave \$20, and one of the members \$100 in memory of her son, for a children's memorial library. She also gave the Macy sectional bookcases. A lecture under the auspices of the city federation brought \$100, and we decided to establish headquarters. The president of our circle gave a furnished room in a busi-

ness block and we opened the library in 1900. To make a long story short, we succeeded in interesting Mr. Carnegie and by dint of much hard work in getting a bill through the legislature making a library tax possible in cities of over five thousand inhabitants. Great was our rejoicing! The generosity of another of our citizens gave us a new and larger room for the library. The business men of the town advertised in our first catalogue, and this gave us substantial help. Then Mr. Carnegie's \$25,000 secured us a building, and the Guthrie Commercial Club procured the site. The photographs give only a hint of the completeness of our building. Much of the furnishing was provided by the club and circle members. The Sidney Carter memorial books are in the children's room. Besides the other features of the library we have on the first floor a fine gymnasium which is used by all classes of our citizens. Our dreams have really come true!"

"Don't close the Round Table, please, till we have a chance to report," said an eager voice, and the audience promptly approved the sentiments of this Okolona, Mississippi, member. "We have three fine wide-awake clubs, in our town," she said, "each studying the Chautauqua course and each club feels personally responsible for helping along the public library. Last year the Twentieth Century Club gave an exhibition of pictures, making a snug sum which was turned over to the library fund. A few weeks ago the Laniers had a Ben Hur concert and cleared forty dollars for the library. The Laniers and the book club have a regular rule that when it comes their turn to entertain, each member gives a dollar and they dispense with refreshments, so you see we are all making a brave effort to establish a fine library in our little city. At present our library rooms are in the public school. We all enjoy the



WOMAN'S CLUB ROOM

Carnegie Library, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Chautauqua work so much and feel that it has been a great incentive to us."

"I'm so glad," said the Tyler, Texas, representative, "that we can actually say we are to have a Carnegie library. You are all familiar with our

history, I'm sure, for it seems to me as I recall my reports, that the number and variety of things we've done must have made you look upon me as a sort of kaleidoscope. The foundation for our new building has actually been excavated and we hope to see the structure completed by September. Last June, one hundred and seventy-two of our most patriotic citizens contributed two thousand dollars to buy a lot, and then the city council passed an ordinance for an annual appro-



CHILDREN'S ROOM

Carnegie Library, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

priation of \$1,500 in support of a \$15,000 Carnegie library. The building, which is to include a lecture hall as well as a library, is to be modest and plain, of gray brick and rough stone with a red tile roof. Next year we shall hope to send you its picture."

As Pendragon glanced at his watch he requested the delegates to record in their memorandum books some library references. "You may not all have use for these just now, but they are good things to know about. Every circle is liable to be in a position to help some struggling library, and you ought to be equipped. By the way, before I read these, I want the Round Table to have a record of some library schemes in embryo which we hope to hear from next year. One is at Blackwell, Oklahoma, where the C. L. S. C. and the Y. M. C. A. promise to evolve something, and at Livingston, Montana, the Yellowstone Club, originally a Chautauqua circle, reports that its influence upon the city has resulted in a Carnegie library fund, next year it hopes to report a completed building and we shall have a full account of the work.

"Now for the library references, and when you have noted these we shall adjourn till September, when we hope to meet for a year of new achievements."

American Library Association. Papers prepared for the World's Library Congress. Washington. Bureau of Education. Gratis.

Dana, J. C. *Library Primer*. Library Bureau, 1899. \$1.00. *Library Notes*, Vol. IV, No. 16. Library Bureau. New York and Chicago. 1898. \$1.00.

Library Tracts, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Why do we need a public library? How to start a public library. Traveling libraries. A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10 1/4 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 5 cents each or \$2.00 per 100.

Plummer, M. W. *Hints to Small Libraries*. Ed. 2, 1898. Trueslove and Camba, New York. \$.50.

Wyer, J. I. *How to start a public library*. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Public Libraries: A monthly review of library matters and methods. Library Bureau, Chicago. \$1.00 per year. The February and March numbers, 1904, are especially valuable. Headquarters at 156 Wabash Ave., Chicago; 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston; 316 Broadway, New York City.

The following magazine references may also prove helpful: *Library in Small Town*, *Outlook*, 68:492; *Starting a Village Library*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, 15:28 (Oct., '98); *Library in a Country Town*, *Harper's Bazar*, 30: 664-7 (Aug., '97); *Village Library*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, 14:16 (N., '97); *How to Utilize Old Magazines*, *Century*, 53:793-5.

Talk About Books

In "Ideas of Good and Evil" William B. Yeats has written in a strain intelligible to but few, and certain to provoke smiles of high condescension in the many who read long enough to discover that they cannot understand. The nineteen essays in the book touch on many things, but what they profess to touch on is not really the point of interest. For the essential interest is the same whether he write of "Magic" or "The Theater" or "Symbolism in Painting" or "The Autumn of the Body" or "The Galway Plains." It is a twofold interest shared equally by his attitude toward life and the subtlety of his literary expression. He feels himself to be one of those who "will go here and there speaking their verses and their little stories wherever they can find a score or two of poetical minded people." He accepts the fact that he is in the world and not of it with a deliberateness of recognition which some may call sublime arrogance. He speaks of a "bitter hatred for London" as "a mark of those who love the arts;" and then he goes on in this book as in all his work to embody his idea of art. His prose style is deliberate, for art depends largely—nay wholly on form; and the gentle pastoral rhythm of many of his passages is the result of his artistic theory. Yeats should be read as poetry whether his lines are verse or not; and if he is so read people who are "poetical minded" will enjoy him even when they do not agree with him.

P. H. B.

["Ideas of Good and Evil." By Wm. B. Yeats. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

"The Bible in Browning," by Minnie Gresham Machen, is a marvel of patient ingenuity which is apt to be misleading. "Without controversy, Browning loved the Bible, and read it, and breathed inspiration from it." This much is to be admitted. The direct employment of biblical motif, argument and episode stands as good evidence of this

proposition and is well worth pointing out. So also are clear references and actual quotations whether attributed or no. But Mrs. Machen goes farther. She ferrets out allusions, palpable and obscure, so-called "inaccuracies," verbal intricacies of images, thoughts, turns of expression and even those commonplace and colloquial forms of speech the source of which is almost wholly unrecognized. A thesis on the influence of the Bible on every-day speech becomes for a large part of the volume the main point, and Browning is forced into the background. The first fourth of the book is interesting as reading. The rest, which may be used only for reference, might be used for reference but it is very hard to see why.

P. H. B.

["The Bible in Browning." By Minnie Gresham Machen. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

"English Metre," by Joseph B. Mayor, of Cambridge University, is a scholarly work. Of its fifteen chapters six are devoted to an acutely critical study of the productions already put forth on this subject by leading English scholars. The remaining chapters are constructive discussions of metre found in Surrey, Marlowe, Shakspeare, Tennyson, Browning and Shelley.

P. H. B.

["Chapters on English Metre." By Joseph B. Mayor. New York: Cambridge University Press.]

The first volume of "Representative English Comedies" is the forerunner of a monumental series the remaining parts of which "are well under way, and will follow with all reasonable celerity." The general editor is Prof. C. M. Gayley, of the University of California, and he numbers among his collaborators men of no less distinction than Professors Gummere, T. P. Baker, Woodberry and Dowden. The edition will be a very valuable contribution to students of English literature. It is a product of sound scholarship and infectious literary enthusiasm, containing as it does laborious histori-

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cal compilations, critical "appreciations," and faithful reproductions of many of the original texts. Every library should have it and every student who can afford it. The general reader would find it of little interest.

P. H. B.

["Representative English Comedies." \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Lavignac's "Music and Musicians" is a useful general book of reference which covers a very wide field. The chapter on "Instrumentation and Orchestration" is readable as well as instructive; the chapter on "Harmony and Counterpoint" an exhaustive scientific treatise. As a whole the book is very uneven in effect. The author is a thorough musician, who knows a little of physics and psychology, and is gifted with many bizarre conceits. He treats every topic, however, with equal seriousness and never ceases to be dogmatic. In consequence one should read the work prepared to weigh evidence at every turn where there is opportunity for prejudice or phantasy. On questions of unmitigated fact the book may be treated as authoritative and valuable.

P. H. B.

["Music and Musicians." By Albert Lavignac. Translated by William Marchant. New York: Henry Holt & Co.]

Austin Dobson's "Fanny Burney" is not merely the best of the recent additions to the English Men of Letters Series, for it is one of the most excellent of the entire collection. The charm of Mr. Dobson's style would go a long way, if need were, to redeem stupid subject matter; the fascinating familiar life enjoyed by Johnson, Garrick, Reynolds, Sheridan and Mrs. Thrale could be treated in almost any fashion without losing all its vitality; but the combination presented in this book needs no defense either of manner or matter. The author has given a brief bibliography and a good index, and in this respect has supplied what for some strange reason has been omitted from almost all of the series—useful and definite aid to the student whose interest has been stimulated to further reading. It is a book worth reading and worth owning.

P. H. B.

["Fanny Burney" (Madame D'Arblay). By Austin Dobson. In the English Men of Letters Series. \$.75. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

A lover of nature must indeed be charmed with the sympathetic treatment accorded its every phase by Wm. J. Long in his little book, "Following the Deer." He shows, as in his "School of the Woods," an intimate acquaintance with animals and their haunts, as well as a keen insight into the deepest of nature's secrets. He reads her hidden meanings with the tender interest of a lover, and his descriptions are fragrant with the woody odors of a forest in spring. "Noon found me miles away on the hills, munching my crust thankfully in a sunny opening of the woods, with a brook's music

tinkling among the mossy stones at my feet, and the gorgeous crimson and green and gold of the hillside stretching down and away like a vast Oriental rug of a giant's weaving, to the plash and blue gleam of the distant sea." We like Mr. Long's animals. They are real—not half animal, half human; and we love him none the less that he at last defends his big buck, which has given him many a long chase and weary hour, from the pack of dogs rushing down upon him ready to tear him limb from limb. Defends him—not that he may have his prey at last, but that he may go free, still lord of the forest. "For," he says in his preface, "the most wonderful lesson of all that year's keen hunting was that an animal's life is vastly more interesting than his death, and that of all the joys of the chase the least is the mere killing." The clever pen of Charles J. Copeland has given this treasure a jeweled setting of both marginal and full-page illustrations.

F. M. H.

["Following the Deer." By Wm. J. Long. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co.]

In "Round Anvil Rock" Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks has written a book far more interesting and readable than her earlier effort, "Oldfield." As a picture of pioneer life in Kentucky at a time when political ardor and religious fervor were far more equal in their popular influence than is the case today, "Round Anvil Rock" is artistically done. The book is unsatisfactory in some respects, and a few of the climaxes are a trifle crude, but on the whole it is well worth reading.

D. J. T.

["Round Anvil Rock." By Nancy Huston Banks. \$1.50 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

A number of short stories which will stir the blood of every Scotchman may be found in "The Black Chanter," by Nimmo Christie. These are stories of life and action in the halcyon days of "Bonnie Scotland,"—stories in which the wartunes of the pipeirs of the clans play a prominent part. The book is very well done.

D. J. T.

["The Black Chanter." By Nimmo Christie. \$1.50 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

A well-told tale of England in the time of Wat Tyler and his ill-fated uprising is "Long Will," by Florence Converse. It contains a sympathetic treatment of the religious frenzy which may be regarded as a forerunner of the revolution that led to the freedom of the British colonies in North America.

D. J. T.

["Long Will." By Florence Converse. \$1.50 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

"Ike Glidden in Maine" is another of the host of books patterned after "David Harum," but one which contains little to recommend it to the discriminating reader.

D. J. T.

["Ike Glidden in Maine." By A. D. McFaul. Boston: The Dickerman Publishing Co.]

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Instead of the usual Spare Minute programs this month a "review" based upon the questions below will be found most helpful.

SPARE MINUTE COURSE MEMORANDA.

September, 1903—May, 1904.

RACIAL COMPOSITION

1. Give three reasons for or against an educational test for immigrants.
2. Why do most immigrants seek the cities?
3. What do you consider the most important factor in Americanizing immigrants?

READING JOURNEY

1. How near to Russia and Japan does Alaska come?
2. What famous men are associated with the early history of Montreal?
3. What advantages has the Panama Canal route over that of Nicaragua?

CIVIC RENASCENCE

1. Give four evidences of the existence of a "new civic spirit."
2. Define the terms "civic center," "social service," "socialism."
3. What are the most important elements in training for citizenship?

AMERICAN SCULPTORS

1. Name five examples of our sculpture which are peculiarly American in spirit.
2. Why has Saint-Gaudens's "Lincoln" taken such high rank?

PROMOTION AND DARING

1. What are the evidences of George Washington's foresight regarding the development of the West?

2. Describe the route of the Cumberland National Road.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

1. Give three reasons why manual training should be an integral part of our educational system.

NATURE STUDY

1. Why are the seeds of cereals particularly valuable as food?

SPECIFIED READING

Check the series of "specified reading" listed below which you have read:

Racial Composition of the American People.
Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States.
The Civic Renaissance.
American Sculptors and Their Art.
Stories of American Promotion and Daring.
The Arts and Crafts in American Education.
Nature Study.

RECOMMENDED READING

What additional articles or departments in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, September, 1903, to May 1904, have you read?

FILLING MEMORANDA

Cut out this page and attach it to the sheet on which you write your answers to correspond with the questions given.

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